FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 APRIL 1985

Sudan

Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) leader Colonel John Garang will arrive in Khartoum on 19 April for talks with General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar Al-Dhahab, a Transitional Military Council (TMC) spokesman announced in a statement reported by AFP. A TMC decree, which was broadcast by Omdurman radio, added that the three southern regions will remain under military administration for the transitional period during which a national conference will be organized to establish the basis for the area's future government.

These developments in Khartoum followed the clandestine radio SPLA's announcement that the SPLA had resumed attacks on the Sudanese Army early on 17 April after the expiry of its deadline for the transfer of power to the people. As for the rebels' political stance, the radio broadcast remarks by Garang denying that the change of leadership in Khartoum was a genuine coup and warning that the interim military administration will lead to a takeover by the "reactionary" political parties. Nevertheless, the SPLA leadership has decided to release POW's as a gesture of solidarity with the recent "revolutionary action of the masses" in Khartoum, according to a SPLA spokesman cited by the radio.

Lebanon

Prime Minister Rashid Karami arrived in Syria where he held talks with Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam on the current situation in Beirut and Sidon, Damascus television reported. Earlier, in a statement broadcast by Beirut radio, Karami stressed that the Sunni Muslims "cannot surrender justice or faith" and reject any "abnormality, aggression, or slander against a faction of the people." The radio also broadcast a statement by the Military Command established by the Amal movement, the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP), and their allies,announcing that the Command's joint military force would begin patrolling West Beirut late on 18 April and that the presence of other armed men on the streets was henceforth prohibited. Meanwhile, Amal and PSP gunmen raided houses of Al-Murabitun officials in the Sunni areas and their patrols also clashed with Palestinians in the Shatila refugee camp, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. Al-Murabitun's radio remained off the air and an Al-Murabitun source cited by the Voice of Lebanon accused Amal and the PSP of ransacking and setting fire to his group's headquarters. The tension between Amal and Al-Murabitun has also spread to the Al-Biqa' Valley, where Syria has deployed tanks to prevent trouble, according to the radio.

In another development, Israel released 37 former inmates of Ansar camp, transferring them from their jail in Israel to southern Lebanon, Jerusalem radio announced.

Murphy's Tour

A 17 April Baghdad Voice of PLO radio commentary on U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Richard Murphy's Mideast tour stressed that there is no justification to believe that his visit represents a new U.S. outlook. Meanwhile, Egyptian officials reaffirmed the importance of a meeting between the United States and a Palestinian-Jordanian delegation during their 18 April talks with Murphy, MENA noted.

Iran

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni acknowledged the emergence of a "seditious" peace movement in an Army Day speech broadcast by Tehran radio, but he stressed that the nation will ignore internal and external attempts to create despair and will press on with the war "to the very last."

Afghanistan

A DRA Foreign Ministry statement broadcast by Kabul radio denied Pakistan's accusations that Afghan aircraft overflew and raided its territory on 14-15 April.

Pakistan

Recent rioting in Karachi caused 45 casualties, according to a local administration press report cited by Karachi radio.

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UKTUBAR Interviews PLO Chairman 'Arafat

PM171455 Cairo UKTUBAR in Arabic
14 Apr pp 9-13

[Part one of interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Chief Editor Salah Muntasir in Tunis "shortly after the outbreak of events in Sudan"]

[Excerpts] In order for the tape recorder to be placed close between the two of us, it was suggested that we move to the meeting hall next door. There on the table were scattered pieces of paper, an indication of a meeting that has just been concluded.

I said: These are remnants of meeting papers.

Laughing he said: Indeed, meetings. A meeting of the follow-up committee set up by the Revolutionary Council, a military meeting concerning the occupied territories, and a student meeting with the executive body of the student federation.

I said: What newsworthy topic was discussed?

Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] said: The question of what is happening now in Sidon. We are following the situation there very closely, particularly since the alliance worked out between the forces of Antoine Lahd, the commander whom the Israelis appointed in the border strip in succession to Sa'd Haddad, and Phalangist Samir Ja'ja'. The Ja'ja'-Lahd alliance constitutes a tremendous force backed by Israel. Part of the Lebanese Army that was protecting Sidon joined this force. On 18 March this force attacked and occupied the eastern part of Sidon whose residents are considered affluent. They looted houses, killed many people, and threw out some 25,000 Muslim inhabitants whom they forced to leave.

On 28 March they turned toward 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah Palestinian refugee camps that house some 120,000 Palestinians. They were able to occupy Al-Miyah Wa Miyah Camp. Here I issued orders to the fighters to defend themselves. They were able to restore the camp that was taken from them. Had the two camps, God forbid, fallen in their hands Sidon would also have fallen in the hands of Lahd and Ja'ja', in which case Israel's horseshoe extending from Sidon to Jizzin and to the border strip toward the sea would have become complete.

Question: How is the situation regarding the fighting there now?

Answer: The Palestinians, together with the nationalist and Islamic forces and what is left of the Lebanese Army, are bravely fighting in defense of the city. But unfortunately the Lebanese Government did not send to its forces one single bullet. I believe Nabih Birri, the deputy from Sidon, who said that he is in despair and that he does not expect the Army in the south to be strengthened as long as the present regime and present Cabinet are in power. Unfortunately there are attempts to bring about the fall of Sidon so that steps to create mini-states in the south will be completed.

Abu 'Ammar added: I would like to place on record here that in the battle of Sidon many people talk about the Lebanese resistance as if the Palestinian resistance is nonexistent. This is unfair for the Palestinians because the resistance Israel is facing in the south is Lebanese and Palestinian. In their official statements the Israelis themselves admitted that the Palestinian and Lebanese organizations have carried out 892 operations in 1984, of which the Palestinians alone carried out 351 operations.

Question: How do you visualize the future situation in Lebanon in the light of current events?

Answer: Herzog, head of the state of Israel, said a very important thing before he became head of state. In an article in *MA'ARIV* on 9 July 1982 during the Israeli siege of Beirut, Herzog said in his article: Israel should conclude an unwritten but detailed agreement with the Syrian regime under which they — the Syrians — will stay in the north and Israel will stay in the south. This is what has actually happened. What is happening in Lebanon today is a tragedy by all standards. I have the right to ask every Arab: Does he accept from a historical, military, or strategic standpoint the establishment of sectarian states in Lebanon? A Maronite state, an 'Alawite state, a Shi'ite state, and so on.

What is happening in Lebanon is an Israeli-U.S. plan that is being helped by two Arab regimes: Al-Asad's regime in Syria and the colonel's regime in Libya. Unfortunately the situation in the Arab countries enables this to happen: Egypt is committed to Camp David, the Iraq-Iran war has dragged Iraq and all the Gulf states into this conflict, and in North Africa Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is up to what he is doing. He is playing his role fully and creating confusion in the entire Arab Maghreb.

Question: Whereas Syria's intervention in Lebanon can be understood because of the geographic position, the historical ties, and Syria's well-known dreams and ambitions in Lebanon, what about the colonel's role in Libya? What are his ambitions?

Answer: Al-Qadhdhafi has a clear mission. In fact, more than one mission. Al-Qadhdhafi has the mission of sabotaging African unity, which he has actually tried to sabotage, and the mission of negating the role of the Arab masses. What do you expect when Libya is responsible for these masses? [as published] Anybody who wants to know what this [Al-Qadhdhafi's] mission is must ask: In whose interest is Iran being given missiles in order to strike at Iraq? In whose interest were mines laid in the Red Sea? The Egyptian citizen knows the answer to this. But, unfortunately, it is me, the Palestinian, who is paying the price. The problem is that there are two regimes in the Arab area who, together with Israel, are working against the Palestinian revolution in order to eliminate the Palestinian component from the Middle East equation. For this reason I would ask: For how long are you going to leave me alone?

I would like to remind the Arab nation of what Kenneth Kaunda said at the African conference. You Syrians and Libyans, he said, take your hands off the Palestinians: You are treating the Palestinians in the same way that South Africa is treating the African people.

Question: What does Abu 'Ammar consider to be new in the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement?

Answer: Merely the fact that we have agreed with Jordan. Every time I visited Jordan we were told about the need to come to an agreement.

But what happened after the agreement was that, unfortunately, the U.S. Administration spokesman impudently came out to declare that what has been achieved represents only 10 percent [of what is supposed to have been achieved]. Another U.S. spokesman said that the United States still insists on its three noes.

Question: King Husayn said that the agreement is a last golden opportunity. Some of the Palestinians in the West Bank and some European countries said the same thing.

Interrupting, he said: If the Western countries support the agreement they must take a stand on it.

Question: There is talk about nominating some Palestinians to the Palestinian delegation that will hold a dialogue with the United States.

Answer: The PLO has no knowledge whatsoever of this.

Question: I would like to ask Abu 'Ammar: What do the Palestinians want? As I am asking this question I have in mind the different, not to say the conflicting, statements by PLO officials to the extent that the people wonder: What do the Palestinians want?

Answer: First of all our system is democratic. Every person has the right to express his views freely, but once a decision is made everyone is committed to it. This happens not only in Fatah but in all the Palestinian arena.

Secondly, we appreciate the conditions and role of Egypt, as well as President Mubarak's role. We have thanked him for that, but we cannot agree with the proposal he put forward because in our agreement with Jordan we called for an international conference. Jordan and I signed an agreement on the basis of solution through convening an international conference.

Question: Do you have any hope of convening an international conference?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Supposing that one of the parties — let's say Israel — refused. What will you do?

Answer: All we have to do is to continue the struggle.

Question: Is this not the same as the Egyptian stand?

Answer: In what way?

Question: In the efforts it is making with the United States, for which it is being blamed by some people.

Answer: This is an Egyptian attempt that I might not agree with but for which I am, nevertheless, thankful. There is a difference between agreeing with this initiative and thanking Egypt for the role it is playing. But on the other hand the Americans will give us nothing.

Question: Does this mean that we should not try?

Answer: No, never. If that were the case why should I have concluded the agreement with Jordan?

If I had no hopes I would not have signed this agreement in which I accepted land in return for peace and a solution through an international conference. But I am wary of this [Egyptian initiative] leading us to a Mena House [conference] formula of a different kind.

Question: Were you not really sorry not to attend the Mena House conference at which the Palestinian flag was raised?

Answer: I was aware that the matter was no more than a stage act. The results to which Camp David has led with regard to the Palestinian question convinced me that I was right, because President al-Sadat told me personally and told the Arabs that he wanted a Palestinian state in accordance with Arab nation's decision.

But it turned out that this Palestinian state was a distortion of autonomous rule, indeed a self-administration according to the Israeli concept.

Suddenly I found myself asking him: When will we see you in Egypt again?

He immediately replied: As soon as I receive an invitation.

Question: How are Palestinian-Egyptian contacts proceeding now?

Answer: The contacts are continuing and we are exchanging views.

Question: What are the most important results achieved so far?

Answer: The confidence that we have build with the Egyptian brothers beginning with the president down to the most ordinary Egyptian citizen.

As you can see, the Palestinian cause has once again become an Egyptian cause, even more so than an arab cause.

Question: What then prevents the PLO from restoring its ties with Egypt?

Answer: We proceed from the Arab stand because our backing is the Arab stand. The PNC at its meeting in Algiers in 1983 and a few months ago in Amman adopted a resolution on this matter. It must be borne in mind that relations between the PLO and Egypt are stronger than ever. It was no coincidence that the biggest delegation that attended the PNC conferences in Algiers and in Amman was the Egyptian delegation.

PLO Executive Committee Statement on Lebanon

JN181933 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1606 GMT 18 Apr 85

[PLO Executive Committee statement on events in Lebanon]

[Text] The barbaric attacks against our Palestinian refugee camps in Sidon by the forces of agents Lahd and Ja'ja' are supported by the Zionist enemy forces. These attacks are currently being concentrated against Sidon and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah and 'Ayn al-Hulwah refugee camps with the aim of destroying them for the second time, after the 1982 Zionist invasion of Sidon and Beirut, and expelling their Palestinian and Muslim inhabitants within the current design of dividing the population on a sectarian basis in Lebanon, as was revealed by Lebanese prime minister in his resignation speech. At the same time, the Israeli Army is carrying out operations of oppression, terrorism, destruction, and death against our Palestinian people in our Palestinian refugee camps in the Tyre area. This is another face to this Israeli-U.S. design directed against the Palestinians, and in which some Arabs were regrettably involved.

Perhaps what is currently taking place in Beirut indicates the beginning of the second phase of this comprehensive design against our Palestinian people in Lebanon. The Sabra, Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah refugee camps there face another dilemma resulting from the siege imposed on these camps. It began with operations similar to those that took place in Tripoli, northern Lebanon, against the Nahr al-Barid and Al-Baddawi refugee camps. The strong correlation between what is taking place against the Palestinians and Lebanese in Lebanon, regardless of who is implementing it, confirms the aims of this design, as well as how serious and comprehensive it is.

The PLO hails, appreciates, and admires our steadfast Palestinian masses in our refugee camps in Lebanon. It also stresses to the Lebanese nationalist forces and Muslim forces in Lebanon the need to confront this criminal design. This is because they are the comrades of the trench and comrades of destiny in the continuing confrontation against the Zionist enemy and its designs and against the conspiracy of balkanization and sectarian division. They should base their actions on our unwavering confidence in these forces' nationalist and pan-Arab stands. On this basis, they will stand alongside our people in the Palestinian refugee camps in the face of their new dilemma.

Our Arab nation's masses are called upon today more than ever before to confront this evil design whose dimensions were revealed in Sidon and its refugee camps. These camps embodied the legendary steadfastness of the Palestinian and Lebanese strugglers against the aforementioned design, and affirmed that the will of these faithful masses can only triumph — in spite of all the difficulties, sacrifices, numerous martyrs, and copious flow of blood, which has not stopped for a moment — in order to safeguard Lebanon's Arabism, unity, and independence as well as Palestine's sacred soil.

We appeal to all of our Arab nation's masses, to their leaders and officials, to endeavor to confront this dangerous design that places Lebanon and the Arab nation face to face with the fateful situation, which must be confronted out of concern for our Arab nation's future and history. The PLO holds responsible anyone who contributes to implementing this design. It is a revolution until victory.

[Signed] The PLO Executive Committee, 17 April 1985

'Foreign Parties' Accused of Thwarting UN Session

JN171824 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] The PLO has accused Arab and foreign parties of working to abort its attempts to call on the Security Council to discuss the serious situation in the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon. In a statement distributed by WAFA in Tunis yesterday, the PLO strongly attacked those who are trying to obstruct a Security Council session to discuss the recent developments in the Palestinian camps in Sidon and Tyre in southern Lebanon. The statement says that this stand will allow the hostile forces to destroy our people in Lebanon on the pretext that the PLO fighters will return to southern Lebanon.

AL-WATAN on Jordanian-PLO-Syrian Contacts

GF182000 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 17 Apr 85 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Amman and Damscus]

[Text] Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i has issued instructions to the concerned authorities pertaining to allowing Jordanian citizens to leave for Syria without having to obtain special permits as was the case in the past. This resolution went into effect as of yesterday.

Meanwhile, a prominent Palestinian source in Damascus told *AL-WATAN* that Syria is ready for a reconciliation with Jordan. These sources added that former Jordanian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Rifa'i — a supporter of current Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i — visited Damascus recently. He carried an invitation from the Syrian leadership for Al-Rifa'i to visit Damascus, in reply to an invitation which 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Rifa'i carried inviting Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to visit Amman. In this context, the source reported that Khaddam promised to follow up the invitation shortly.

Answering a question as to whether 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Rifa'i carried a similar message from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to the Syrian leadership, the source said that he only carried proposals and not a message. The source pointed out that these proposals encompass 'Arafat's readiness to visit Damascus should an official invitation be made to him.

The source went on to say that the Syrian stand has not changed and that the Syrian leadership apprised Al-Rifa'i of this and reiterated its readiness to receive members of the Fatah Central Committee at any time in order to discuss differences with Fatah, provided that the Central Committee issues an explicit statement denouncing the Husayn-'Arafat agreement. On the other hand, a Palestinian leadership source currently visiting Kuwait told *AL-WATAN* yesterday that 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Rifa'i held con-

tacts in Damascus with many Palestinian leaders there who are opposed to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Voice of PLO Criticizes Syrian Policy in Lebanon

JN182107 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1634 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Political commentary]

[Text] Brothers, what the Damascus rulers fear most at this particular time is losing the Palestinian card from the grip of subjugation, taming, and thus undermining, all the Syrian- Zionist calculations and aborting the new Camp Murphy with regard to the Lebanese arena. This is because there is a new formula which is intended to be imposed on Lebanon in the post- Zionist withdrawal phase at the expense of Lebanon's unity and the Palestinian-Lebanese alliance. This was revealed by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter in his book entitled *Abraham's Blood*. He said that Syria and Israel stand against 'Arafat's leadership, and that they do not support establishing an independent Palestinian state. He also said that they, meaning Syria and Israel, have an interest in forcing 'Arafat and his soldiers from Lebanon.

If necessary, they are both willing to put up with the partitioning of Lebanon by virtue of a fait accompli situation, even if that means they both agree to the other side's presence in the divided country — the Israeli presence in the south and Syrian presence in the east and north. Each side respects the other side's force and carefully respects the disengagement of forces agreement along the Syrian borders with occupied Palestine. [Words indistinct] the Lebanese nationalist interests are the Palestinians, who proved that they were the balancing factor that regulated stability and Lebanese coexistence, and an important element in affirming Lebanon's unity, Arabism, and patriotism through their alliance with the Lebanese nationalist, progressive forces.

Undoubtedly, this Palestinian element, through its complete concern for Lebanon's unity and supreme national interest, has concurrently become a target for both Israelis and Syrians, particularly now, when the clauses of the new Camp Murphy are being implemented. These clauses are aimed at partitioning Lebanon, preventing any active, revolutionary Palestinian infiltration toward the south, and safeguarding the security of Zionist settlements in northern Palestine.

This is why we have read the first chapter of the scenario that gradually coincides with every phase of the Zionist withdrawal from southern Lebanon. The first phase of the withdrawal was accompanied by the emergence of the Ja'ja' phenomenon, which openly called for establishing an isolationist, sectarian entity in the south in cooperation with Lahd. The second phase of the withdrawal was accompanied by the barbaric shelling of Sidon and the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah refugee camps by the isolationist forces, with the support and participation of the Zionist forces which began to bombard the Palestinian refugee camps from the sea. This was aimed at expelling the inhabitants of these refugee camps and subjugating the Palestinians in order to have the conspiracy of balkanization and sectarian division accepted without any resistance.

As preparations are underway for the third phase of the withdrawal, the third chapter of the scenario — which the Damascus rulers and the Israelis have already planned under Murphy's supervision — emerges. This scenario is aimed at destroying the revolutionary Palestinian resistance in the rest of our people's refugee camps in Lebanon. Thus, the siege and violent shelling of Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah refugee camps ensued. This time the siege and shelling was perpetrated by agent Syrian tools in Lebanon. The media coverup for these new Palestinian massacres was 'Arafat's leadership, which Syria says continues to be prominent in our people's refugee camps in Lebanon. Consequently, this confirms that the Damascus rulers are the ones who are charting the new conspiracy in Lebanon.

The time has come to put the Syrian leadership's sectarian, fragmentary course in Lebanon, which this leadership has adopted in order to thwart the democratic Arab contents of the Palestinian-Lebanese alliance, on trial. This is because the Palestinians, Lebanese, and Syrians are paying a high price for the erroneous, deviant, sectarian course the Syrian leadership has been pursuing in Lebanon. Now matter what has been said about this course, enlightenment will not return to the minds of the Damascus rulers, because they base their actions on a sectarian and not a pan-Arab stand. This sectarian stand will always make them adversaries to the pan-Arab, nationalist course which the Lebanese nationalist movement and Palestinian revolution adopted under Kamal Junblatt and Yasir 'Arafat. Revolving with the Damascus regime's orbit means accepting the Ja'ja' phenomenon and Antoine Lahd.

The statements of the nationalist movement and Islamic forces that followed the emergence of the Ja'ja' phenomenon indicate that nationalist Lebanon rejects the Syrian leadership's sectarian course in Lebanon. We bet on these Lebanese nationalist and Islamic forces to confront this criminal design. This is because we regard these forces, as the PLO Executive Committee statement described them, as the comrades of the trench and comrades of destiny in the continuing confrontation against the Zionist enemy and its designs, and against the conspiracy of balkanization and sectarian partitioning. We base our conviction on our unwavering confidence in these forces' nationalist, pan-Arab, and religious stands. Thus, we believe that these forces will stand alongside our people in the Palestinian refugee camps in the face their new dilemma.

UAE Paper Urges U.S. To Reconsider Stand on PLO

GF180750 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0615 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 18 Apr (WAM) — In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* asked the United States to reconsider its calculations and evaluations of the Palestinian stand, its position regarding the PLO in particular, after the United States has listened to the "voice of Palestinian moderation."

Commenting on the meeting of U.S. envoy Richard Murphy in Jerusalem the day before yesterday with West Bank and Gaza leaders, the newspaper said: For years the United States has been betting on what it calls Palestinian moderation, and has been looking for potential negotiators from within the West Bank and Gaza Strip, who are not connected with the PLO. Every time

the United States has approached one or another of these groups, it has been met by the same response and the same stand.

AL-ITTIHAD expressed the opinion that Murphy's meeting with the West Bank and Gaza leaders has been decisive in this regard because it "comes amid U.S. attempts to revive its role in the settlement in one way or another, as well as coming in the wake of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement to form a joint negotiating delegation."

AL-ITTIHAD advised the United States, if it is "honest with itself," to admit that it has found the voice of Palestinian moderation, similar, nay identical, to the voice of the PLO, and that it has discovered that these moderates adhere to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of their people, and that they emphasize that the cause of this people is a political and national one, and not a refugee issue. In conclusion, the newspaper expressed the hope that Washington will realize that recognizing the PLO and holding a dialogue with it is the shortest route toward moving in the direction of a just and stable settlement to the Palestinian question.

PNSF Discusses Shelling of Camps in Lebanon

JN190518 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] The Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] command has praised the heroic role the sons of Sidon are assuming in their confrontation of the agent and deviationist Lebanese forces gangs. This came during an emergency PNSF meeting yesterday evening during which it also discussed the situation resulting from the continued shelling by the Zionist forces and the agent and deviationist Lebanse Forces gangs of 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah refugee camps, along with Sidon and its environs, in order to displace the sons of the south and of the refugee camps within the framework of the Zionist scheme seeking to harm the national will that is confronting the occupation and its agents. The PNSF command called for entrenching the joint steps among the Lebanese-Palestinian-Syrian national steadfastness parties to confront the new Israeli scheme and its tools in Lebanon.

ICO Statement Warns of Dangers to Palestinians

LD182049 Riyadh SPA in English 1927 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Jeddah, April 18, SPA — The Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) has warned against the dangerous situation facing the Palestinian refugee camps in Sodon and southern Lebanon due to the escalation of barbaric attacks on the Palestinians by armed elements backed by the Zionist forces. A statement issued today by the OIC Secretary-General Shiraf al-Din Pirzada said such recent escalations represented a tragic turning point particularly in the camps of 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camps. The mounting attacks on the Palestinian camps reaffirmed the vicious Zionist designs aiming at destroying and displacing the camps' inhabitants, the statement said.

Voice of PLO Details Attacks on Patrols

JN181750 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Heroes of the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces set off high-explosive charges under Zionist military patrols in Hasbayya and (Kufur Banah) in occupied southern Lebanon yesterday. Two military trucks were destroyed and two half-tracks were damaged. All occupants were either killed or wounded. A Zionist military spokesman admitted these operations, but did not mention his losses. He said that his forces made a large number of arrests and carried out an extensive, but futile, search for the joint forces heroes.

BAHRAIN

Oman's Qabus Visits Defense Force Headquarters

GF181255 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0945 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman has paid an inspection visit to the headquarters of the Bahrain Defense Force [BDF] General Command. He was accompanied by His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain; and His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the prime minister.

His majesty was also accompanied by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, the Bahraini foreign minister and head of the honor escort; Tariq 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad, the information minister; and Shaykh Khalid ibn 'Abdallah Al Khalifah, the housing minister; in addition to the delegation accompanying Sultan Qabus.

On his arrival at the BDF General Command headquarters, Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id was received by His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the BDF; and Staff Brigadier General Shaykh Khalifah ibn Ahmad Al Khalifah, the BDF chief of staff.

The Omani sultan and his highness the amir of Bahrain then reviewed the guard of honor, which lined up to greet them. His majesty the sultan of Oman, his highness the amir of Bahrain, and his highness the prime minister shook hands with senior officers of the BDF.

His majesty listened to a briefing on the BDF from staff Brig Gen Shaykh Khalifah ibn Ahmad Al Khalifah, the chief of staff.

His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the Bahraini prime minister, made a statement to the Omani press delegation, in which he praised the relations between Bahrain and Oman, and said that His Majesty Sultan Qabus' visit to Bahrain is to consolidate these relations between the two countries.

His highness referred to the talks that His Majesty Sultan Qabus held with His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain. He said: The talks focused on bilateral relations and the situation in the region. The two sides have expressed a sincere desire to find a just solution to the Iraqi-Iranian war, he said.

His highness added: The talks also dealt with coordination in the military field among GCC countries. He noted that there is coordination in these areas among all GCC countries and that this coordination exists in accordance with the outlines drawn by the defense ministers in the GCC countries.

On the future GCC summit that will be held in Muscat in November 1985, he said: Convening this summit will broaden the horizons of cooperation and unity among the GCC countries. We always make positive and constructive resolutions at every meeting or conference that serve the progress of the GCC, he said.

He added: We must preserve the bounty of security and stability that our region enjoys, and be careful to defend our achievements and gains for the good of the region.

Commander of Defense Forces Leaves for UAE

GF181704 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1445 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Manama, 18 Apr (WAKH) — Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force, left this evening for Abu Dhabi on a visit to the UAE.

During the visit, His Highness Shaykh Hamad will represent His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, at the annual camel race to take place on Friday under the auspices of His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE president.

KUWAIT

Fishing Boat 'Under Fire' Outside Territorial Waters

GF190844 Doha QNA in Arabic 0833 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, 19 Apr (QNA) — The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-RAY AL-'AMM* reports today that a Kuwaiti fishing boat came under fire outside Kuwait's territorial waters on Wednesday [17 April]. One person was killed and another was seriously wounded.

The paper adds that the wounded person is being trated at a Kuwait hospital. It did not give further details.

OMAN

Sultan Qabus Returns From Bahrain 18 Apr

GF181716 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Excerpts] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id and his accompanying delegation returned to the country this evening following the conclusion of an official 3-day visit to the fraternal State of Bahrain.

His majesty was received at the special sultanate airport by His Highness Qawin ibn Shihab, special representative of his majesty the sultan; His Highness Fahd ibn Taymur, deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs; Lieutenant Colonel Sa'id ibn Salim al-Wa'udi, director of the sultanate court affairs; and General 'Ali ibn Majid al-Ma'mari, first military escort for his majesty the sultan and director of the Palace Office.

His majesty the sultan held talks with His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of the State of Bahrain, on consolidating bilateral relations in addition to issues concerning the GCC, developments in the Iraq-Iran war, and the current situation in the Arab region.

Briefs

World Bank Loan — Washington, 16 Apr (WAKH) — The World Bank has approved a 23 million U.S. dollars loan for Oman to support a 227.8 million project to develop its telecommunications infrastructure. The project, covering Oman's telecommunications development programme for 1985-90, provides for a balanced and integrated development of telecommunications services in the country. Oman's state-owned telecommunications organisations, the implementing agency of the project, will invest 156.9 million dollars while the Sultanate of Oman 47.9 million dollars in the project, which is due to be completed by the end of 1990. [sentence as received] [Text] [*Manama WAKH in English 1550 GMT 16 Apr 85 GF*]

UAE

President Receives Bahraini Heir Apparent

GF190550 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1857 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 18 Apr (WAKH) — This evening Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, the UAE president, received here Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Bahraini heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force, who is currently visiting the UAE.

Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid Al Nuhayyan, Abu Dhabi heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the UAE Armed Forces, attended the meeting.

PDRY

Chairman Sends 'Solidarity Cable' to DPRK Leader

GF181926 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text of "solidarity cable" sent by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea — date not given]

[Text] On behalf of the people, party, and Government of the PDRY, I would like to convey the most sincere comradeship greetings to you, your people, and the party and Government of the DPRK. I am pleased to convey to you our support for your honorable efforts aimed at reuniting the Korean homeland peacefully and independently.

We especially support your recent proposals that were ratified by your country's Supreme People's Assembly in its last meeting, aimed at holding dialogue between the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and the South Korean parliament and issuing a nonaggression statement. Your sincere efforts have been made in the interest of the Korean people in the southern and northern parts of the country and will serve peace and security in the region.

As before, our country will support all efforts that you make in this direction. We are confident that your people's just cause will triumph. Please accept our best comradeship salutations.

Abu Bakr al-'Attas Receives USSR's Brutents

GF181726 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received at his office Comrade Karin Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department. During this meeting, they reviewed the latest Arab and international situations and the horizons for developing relations between the PDRY and the USSR.

The prime minister expressed satisfaction over the increasing growth in the friendship and cooperation ties between the PDRY and the Soviet Union. He stressed that our party and people are continuously making efforts toward developing our country's relations with the Soviet Union in all fields of common interest, based on the friendship and cooperation treaty. He pointed out that what makes our country's relations with the USSR noteworthy is the fact that they have been established on deep-rooted and principled bases.

Comrade Brutents expressed his satisfaction in visiting the PDRY and his gratitude for the welcome and personal appreciation given to him by the party and Government of the PDRY. He said that the elevated welcome and appreciation he has received clearly indicate the deepness of ties between our two countries, peoples, and parties. He pointed out that the CPSU and the Soviet people are respectfully following the PDRY national experiment. Comrade Brutents affirmed that the USSR is prepared to continue all types of support and aid to the PDRY in order to enable it to secure its national sovereignty and take more strides in the economic and social progress.

The meeting also was attended by Brother Mahmud al-Najashi, member and deputy secretary of the Central Committee.

Talks With CSSR's Chnoupek Conclude 18 Apr

GF182030 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] The official and cordial talks between our country's delegation, led by Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, and the CSSR delegation, led by Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] and CSSR foreign minister, concluded today.

During the talks, the two sides exchanged views on the most outstanding international developments. The two sides also discussed political developments in the European Continent and the efforts exerted by the CPCZ and the CSSR to alleviate tension and ensure peace and stability in the European Continent. They also reviewed developments in the Middle East where the two sides supported establishing a just and durable peace in the

Middle East through holding a conference with the participation of the PLO on an equal footing with other concerned participating sides in order to ensure the national legitimate rights of the Arab people, primarily the right of the Arab Palestinian people to establish their national state on their national soil.

The two sides denounced any efforts aimed at solving the issue of the Palestinian people through unilateral deals or authorizing any side other than the PLO to speak in the name of the Palestinian people. They also discussed the situation in the Arabian peninsula and the Gulf. The CSSR side praised the efforts of our country designed to establish good-neighborly relations with the region's countries and to eliminate the dangers of imperialist interference in the affairs of the region.

The two sides also discussed the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war. They called for an end to this war and the conducting of peaceful negotiations between the two parties in order to settle existing problems.

The two sides hailed all international efforts aimed at making the regions of the Arab Gulf, Horn of Africa, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean regions of peace and eliminating the U.S. imperialist military presence in these regions.

They also discussed a number of other international issues.

A joint communique will be issued shortly on the visit to our country by Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek and his accompanying delegation.

Participating in the discussions on the Yemeni side were: Taha Ahmad Ghanim, our ambassador in Prague; 'Ali Munassar, director of the Eastern Europe Office; Jamal Salih, director of foreign relations at the Central Committee Secretariat; Dr 'Ali Muthanna, director of the Foreign Minister's Office; and Fahim 'Abd al-Qadir, official at the Foreign Ministry Eastern Europe Office.

On the CSSR side, the following people participated: Comrade Jan Martinek, CSSR Ambassador in Aden; Ivan Voles, director of the office for Arab countries at the Foreign Ministry; Miroslav Jiraska, director of the Foreign Minister's Office; Emil Franek, deputy director of Diplomatic Protocol at the Foreign Ministery.

A protocol on the exchange of two documents approving a consular agreement between the PDRY and the CSSR also was signed today. The agreement was signed for the PDRY side by Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister. Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ and CSSR foreign minister, signed on behalf of the CSSR.

U.S. Envoy Murphy's Visit to Cairo Continues

Meets 'Abd al-Majid

NC181140 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1107 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 18 Apr (MENA) - Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy held a 2-hour meeting today. Also attending the meeting were Ambassador 'Abd al-Halim Badawi of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, Egyptian Assistant Foreign Minister Ambassador Taha al-Majdub, U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Nicholas Veliotes, and members of the delegation accompanying Murphy.

Following the talks, Murphy stated that yesterday evening he had the opportunity to review the current situation with President Mubarak. He went on to say that today he held honest and expanded discussions with Dr 'Abd al-Majid on several issues.

Murphy arrived from Israel yesterday for a 3-day official visit to Egypt as party of a tour which also included Jordan and Syria.

Received by 'Ali

NC181656 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 18 Apr (MENA) — Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali received Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle Eastern affairs and President Reagan's envoy, at his office today. During their meeting, they reviewed the results of Murphy's visits to Jordan and Israel, which were part of his current Middle East tour. Murphy's objective is to explore the various views on the type of action required to produce a comprehensive settlement of the regional situation.

Discussions Detailed

NC181644 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1540 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 18 Apr (MENA) — MENA has learned that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy briefed Egyptian officials today on the outcome of his recent visits to Jordan and Israel. He also briefed them on the results of his meeting with 21 prominent Palestinians. Murphy explained that the Palestinians told him of their hope for a rapid solution to the Palestinian problem. MENA has also learned that Murphy's talks in Cairo dealt with the Middle East situation in light of ongoing efforts to promote peace in the region. A number of bilateral issues were discussed as well.

In addition, MENA has learned that Egyptian officials used their session with Murphy to reaffirm the importance of a meeting between the United States and a Palestinian-Jordanian delegation. On its outstanding problems with Israel, Egypt stressed the need to implement Article 7 of the peace treaty and the 25 April 1982 agreement. U.S. responsibility regarding the Tabah problem and the question of arbitration was also highlighted.

After leaving Egypt, Murphy is expected to visit Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and possibly Syria. He may also visit Jordan a second time.

Foreign Ministry Issues Statement on Lebanon

NC182038 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] The Egyptian Foreign Ministry has issued the following statement: Egypt, government and people, has been following the ongoing bloody events in fraternal Lebanon with great anxiety. This is particularly true of the current struggle among our brothers in Beirut.

Egypt urges all parties to recognize the gravity of this decisive phase in their country's history and its fight to safeguard its sovereignty, complete independence, and unity. It calls on all parties to stop this pointless bloodshed immediately, and to treat their precious national issue objectively, and with wisdom and tolerance. This will preserve unity and sovereignty for the sons of the one people in that dear country. It will also protect Lebanon from foreign ambitions.

Egypt reaffirms its full support for the fraternal Lebanese people in their efforts to achieve these objectives.

'Ali Discusses Cooperation With GDR's Kleiber

NC181740 Cairo MENA in English 1645 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, April 18 (MENA) — Premier Kamal Hasan 'Ali conferred here today with East German Deputy Premier Guenther Kleiber on means to foster cooperation between the two countries in the different fields.

'Ali said later that Kleiber has conveyed to him an invitation from the prime minister of East Germany to visit Berlin, adding that its date will be fixed through the diplomatic channels.

Ramadan Receives Economic Commission Official

JN181358 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1220 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Apr (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Western Asia [ECWA], here today on the occasion of the expiration of Al-'Attar's term in office. During the meeting they reviewed ECWA's activities and future plans for the development and progress of the Arab region and for the promotion of Arab solidarity through joint economic projects in cooperation with international organizations.

Oil Minister Returns From Meetings in Turkey

JN181900 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1740 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Apr (INA) — Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi returned to Baghdad this evening after chairing the Iraqi side to the meetings of the fifth session of the joint Iraqi-Turkish committee. While in Turkey, the minister signed the session's minutes, which provided for bilateral economic, trade, and technical cooperation. He also signed a cooperation protocol on the bilateral (?expansion) of the Iraqi-Turkish pipeline.

'Arafat Makes Statement on Baghdad Meetings

JN181349 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Apr (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has commended Iraq's unwavering, responsible stands toward the international and regional initiatives aimed at reaching a just and honorable solution to the Iraq-Iran war. In a statement to INA, 'Arafat said that he and President Saddam Husayn discussed the latest developments in the Lebanese arena, the onslaught the Zionist occupation forces and Syrian-backed agent elements are carrying out in order to commit new massacres in the camps in southern Lebanon and Beirut, and the PLO's role in efforts being exerted to end the Iraq-Iran war.

Yasir 'Arafat indicated that the Zionist occupation forces and the isolationist forces, backed by Hafiz al-Asad's forces, are implementing a new scheme aimed at perpetrating a new massacre in the Sabra and Shatila camps in Beirut similar to last year's Tripoli massacres against our Palestinian people and the national Lebanese forces. He added that the PLO made political contacts with some Arab and international quarters in order to stop the implementation of this plot in Lebanon.

Regarding the Jordanian-Palestinian move to hold an international conference, he said that during its joint meetings in Baghdad the Palestinian leadership adopted several resolutions and formed a special committee to meet with Jordanian King Husayn in order to agree on a formula of joint action in the forthcoming stage in accordance with the principles the PLO Executive Committee and the Fatah Central Committee approved during their meeting in Tunis at the end of March. Regarding his assessment of the Palestinian leadership's joint meetings in Baghdad, 'Arafat said that these meetings were extremely successful and that very important resolutions were adopted in the service of the struggle of both the Palestinian people and the Arab nation. 'Arafat expressed the Palestinian leadership's thanks and appreciation to Iraq — both people and government — for hosting the Palestinian leadership's joint meetings despite the war circumstances.

PNC Delegation Leaves Baghdad for Amman

JN181557 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1532 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Apr (INA) — The PNC delegation led by PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih left Baghdad for Amman this afternoon following a 4-day visit to Iraq during which they attended the Palestinian leadership's joint meetings that were concluded here the day before yesterday. Shaykh al-Sa'ih praised the results of the meetings he held in Iraq and said that these results confirmed Iraq's pioneering stand in support of the Palestinian people's struggle. He emphasized that Iraq's victory is a definite victory for the Palestine question and the Arab nation.

2d Popular Islamic Conference To Begin 22 Apr

JN191254 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1207 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 19 Apr (INA) — Meetings of the second popular Islamic conference will begin in Baghdad on Monday in the presence of more than 300 Islamic personalities from various countries. In a press conference held here today, Awqaf and Religious Affairs Minister 'Abdallah Fadil said that the conference will be held at the invitation of the follow-up committee stemming from the first popular Islamic conference held in Baghdad in April 1983 and that it will discuss the implementation of resolutions adopted by the first conference.

He added that this conference will adopt practical measures based on Islamic law after all facts had clearly and decisively confirmed the Iranian regime's refusal to respond to the calls and resolutions of the first conference on ending the war against Iraq, negotiating a peaceful solution, and establishing good neighborly relations based on Islamic fraternity, mutual respect, and noninterference in internal affairs.

Al-Masri Receives New Soviet Ambassador

JN181628 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 18-19 Apr p 2

[Text] Foreign minister Tahir al-Masri received Wednesday the Soviet Ambassador to Jordan Aleksandr Zinchuk, who presented the minister with a copy of his credentials as a non-resident Soviet Ambassador to Jordan. The minister also received the Finnish and Portuguese ambassadors, who delivered to him copies of their credentials as nonresident ambassadors of their countries to Jordan.

Egyptian Prime Minister 'Ali Expected in Amman

JN190839 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 19 Apr 85 pp 1, 16

[Dispatch by Rabab Manku in Amman and Amin al-Qutub in Cairo]

[Text] Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will arrive in Amman tomorrow, Saturday, on a 3-day official visit to Jordan. 'Ali told our correspondent in Cairo that he will deliver a message to His Majesty King Husayn from his brother His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. It has been learned that the message deals with developments in the Middle East situation and the expected meeting between the two leaders at the port of Nawaybi' on 25 April. During his visit the Egyptian prime minister will hold talks with His Majesty King Husayn and senior Jordanian officials. He will also lead Egypt's delegation to the meetings of the higher Jordanian-Egyptian committee, whose Jordanian side is led by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i.

Egyptian Ambassador in Amman Ihab Wahbah said that among the most important topics to be included in the joint higher committee meetings is reviewing the accomplishments of Jordanian- Egyptian relations and issuing directives with regard to the future of these relations.

He added: It is expected that an agreement for comprehensive economic cooperation between the two countries will be signed. The agreement is currently being prepared. Wahbah explained that during 'Ali's visit an information agreement between Jordan and Egypt is expected to be signed, in addition to signing an agreement for cultural and educational exchange and an agreement for establishing a business committee that comprises senior Jordanian businessmen and members of the Egyptian business council in order to encourage and increase investments in the two countries and to establish joint projects that will be implemented by the public sector of the two sides.

The Egyptian prime minister will be accompanied by the following six ministers: Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, minister of manpower and training; Safwat al-Sharif, minister of information; Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, minister of planning and international cooperation; Dr Yusuf Wali, minister of agriculture and food security; Eng Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, minister of industry; Dr Muhammad Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy [title as published]; 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, assistant foreign minister; and other senior Egyptian officials. The joint higher Jordanian-Egyptian committee is scheduled to hold a meeting on Saturday afternoon and a second meeting on Sunday morning. The Egyptian delegation will leave Amman on Saturday [as published].

PLO's Khalil al-Wazir Returns to Amman From Baghdad

JN190658 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 19 Apr 85 p 14

[Text] Amman — Khalil al-Wazir, also known as Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian armed forces and member of the Central Council, has returned to Amman after attending the meetings of the Palestinian leadership in Baghdad. He also participated in a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation that met with Algerian officials before Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid left for Washington.

GCC Citizens Exempted From Entry Visas

JN181817 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] In accordance with royal instructions, Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid has issued a decision exempting GCC citizens from [the need to obtain] entry visas to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and from the conditions of residence [for foreigners] in Jordan.

AL-RA'Y Columnist on Jordanian-Syrian Relations

JN180908 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 18 Apr 85 pp 24, 19

[Tariq Masarwah "Every Day" column: "Dialogue, Differences, and One Fate"]

[Text] Senator 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Rifa'i has not been in Damascus. However, nothing prevents Jordanians from going to the Syrian capital because Jordan is the Arab country which needs joint Arab action most. It is also the Arab country most affected by this deterioration in Arab relations. We have our own interpretations with respect to pan-Arab action, but we do not seek to impose them so long as pan-Arab action is based on dialogue. On the other hand, we do not believe that the interpretations of others can be imposed on us. If we believe that our fate as Arabs is to carry out joint action, then we prefer to keep Arab relations within the circle of this fate and hold a dialogue within this circle, as long as the issue is one of interpretations.

We believe that the Lebanese crisis has exacerbated to the extent that unified Arab action is necessary. No one contests Damascus' security interests in Lebanon, to which it must give priority, or that it has a special weight in the required Arab action. However, the magnitude of the imperialist and Zionist conspiracy against Lebanon and Syria needs a more effective Arab force to check this catastrophe, which Damascus alone seems unable to check. The resignation of Rashid Karami's government, in whose formation Syria had a say, the eruption of fighting in West Beirut in this fierce manner, and the readoption by the Phalangists of their Zionized stands are facts which Damascus does not view as being so serious that it cannot deal with them. In any case, they remain very dangerous facts.

We believe that Palestinian division serves no one. United, the Palestinians constiute a force for and a bastion of Arab struggle, but divided they become a burden on this struggle. Jordan, Iraq, and Damascus clashed with the Palestinians in the seventies. However, none of them ever thought of dividing the Palestinians or accepting their division. The Palestinian command may have committed mistakes, but the unity of Palestinian struggle is the only guarantee for correcting errors and for changing leaders without suffering or pain. This is an interpretation many would not agree with, but this is the only course we see so long as division compounds the error with another one and gives each party the opportunity to persist in its error while the Palestinians and the Palestinian cause pay the price.

We believe the Iraqi-Iranian war is a war for existence and not a war on borders, and that the threat posed to pan-Arab existence in Iraq goes beyond the dispute between the regimes, irrespective of its causes. If the Arab demand is to end the war and not to topple the Iranian regime, as this is the responsibility of a people whose national will we respect, then not a single Arab can accept the slogan of toppling the Iraqi regime by Iranian military force as this is the responsibility of the Iraqi people, a responsibility everyone respects.

These interpretations are those of the people in Jordan, interpretations which most probably have kept Damascus and Amman far from each other. This will not be the case if we choose to sit at the same table, express different interpretations but, in spite of this, remain seated at the same table. Our fate is to carry out joint Arab action and nothing else.

Individuals may differ and may boycott one another, but people of the same nation never differ. This is not a sermon by an onlooker but the reality of the Arab relationship, which has not changed and will not change.

When the Lebanese civil war was at its worst, thousands of Lebanese left their country for Amman and Damascus. In spite of the fact that the radios in Israel, London, and Washington used to speak about massacres between "the conservative Christian forces" and the "left-wing Muslim forces," not a single clash took place among the Lebanese in either Amman or Damascus because the trend of pan-Arab action in Amman and Damascus has purified the hearts of the Lebanese from all the sectarian-feudal decay and made them feel that they are free Arabs in the two Arab capitals.

Karami on Beirut Events, Government Resignation

NC181329 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Statement by Prime Minister Rashid Karami at 18 April meeting of former prime ministers at the mufti's office in Beirut — recorded]

[Text] Recent events in Beirut were painful and grave. We regard these events as flagrant aggression against the principles and values in which we all believe. We are responsible for the people's dignity and the homeland's future. Duty calls on us to unite our ranks behind the principles and goals which we have pledged to follow and to continue to stand fast in their defense. No one can out do us in calling for unity. Hence, we met at this office which belongs to all Muslims. We, the Sunnites, cannot surrender justice or faith. We support everyone who follows this path. However, every abnormality, aggression, or slander against a faction of the people is rejected.

I submitted the government's resignation to protest current events and to draw attention to the necessity of correcting such practices because no citizen can accept a violation of his rights and dignity, or suppression of the people's freedom. The people are all equal before justice, God, and conscience.

We oppose sectarianism. We support the unity of the Muslims and the unity of the Lebanese to foil the plot that calls for division, partition, cantons, demographical divisions, and the setting up of buffer zones to achieve Israel's ambitions and plans. In order to defend this homeland's entity and the future of this nation against its enemies — the enemies of religion, values, and mankind — we are called upon today to unite behind the march that unites and does not divide and to unite behind the Muslims who are seeking justice, glory, and dignity against those who violate a citizen's right, the dignity of a community, or the future of the people. At this critical juncture when the plot is reappearing to divide us into groups, parties, sects, and communities, we call upon all the people to seek guidance to promote the nation's interest and the nation's future. We will not allow any group to destroy the people's future.

We are with you and we support your aspirations under the leadership of his eminence the mufti and with the cooperation of the noble people. We are with the people and with all of you to correct matters, to ensure Beirut's security, and to safeguard the rights and dignity of the people of Beirut. Beirut is held in trust by all of us. We hope to be able to meet this responsibility so that God may guide us along the right path. Raise the Islam banner high over the heads of all the faithful. Peace be with you.

Karami, Amal-NDF Delegation Leave for Damascus

NC181419 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami left Beirut for Damascus at 1500 today. He will hold talks with Syrian officials on the general situation in Lebanon, with special emphasis on Beirut in light of recent developments in the western part of the city. A joint delegation from the Amal movement and the National Democratic Front [NDF] also left Beirut for Damascus this afternoon. The delegation includes Zakariya Hamzi, the Amal movement's military official; former Minister Marwan Hamadah from the Progressive Socialist Party; and In'am Ra'd from the Syrian Social Nationalist Party. The delegation is scheduled to meet with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, who was in touch with Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt yesterday.

Karami Returns From Damascus

NC191357 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1348 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami arrived at Beirut International Airport at 1520 today from Damascus on board a special Middle East Airline plane. He was received on arrival by Major General 'Uthman 'Uthman, the director general of the Internal Security Forces, and a number of security officers. He was also received by Richard Muja'is, representing the Middle East Airline company. Prime Minister Karami did not wish to make any statement at the airport and left immediately for his house without going through the VIP lounge.

Military Force Established To Maintain Order

NC182113 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Statement issued on 18 April by the Military Command of the Nationalist Forces — read by announcer]

[Text] In order to implement the decisions made during the meeting of nationalist forces at Minister Nabih Birri's home yesterday evening, a meeting was held at noon today. This session was attended by the senior military officer and the leading security official from each organization. Agreement was reached on the following points:

1. A military force will be established involving all the parties and organizations. This force will be directed by a joint operations staff. It alone will be responsible for maintaining security and preventing disorder in Beirut.

2. An office will be opened to receive and consider citizens' complaints and to refer them to the joint operations staff, which will deal with any problems.

3. The joint military force will begin its patrols tonight. They will combat security violations and disorderly conduct by any party.

4. Raids, arrests, the opening of military offices, and the confiscation of weapons from homes is prohibited without the express authorization of the operations staff.

5. The presence of armed men on the streets of Beirut is prohibited. This does not apply to members of the joint security forces.

6. The Higher Military Command, which includes the officials who met today, will remain on a state of alert to deal with any problems that may arise.

We call on the people to cooperate with the joint security forces and to report any disruptions of security to the operations staff and to the office established to handle complaints. That office is located in the Political Council Headquarters in Wata al-Musaytibah. This document should be regarded as an organizational circular binding for all military forces.

Syrian Army Deploys 'Large Number of Tanks'

NC181854 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Noticeable military activity by the Al-Murabitun and the Arab Revolutionary Brigades [Al-Alwiyah al-Thawriyah al-'Arabiyah], led by Jihad al-Himsi, was observed in Barr Ilyas, Majdal 'Anjar, and Sa'd Nayil in the Al-Biqa'. This was a precaution against any emergency or any assault on Al-Murabitun positions in the area. This is particularly true in light of reports that Amal gunmen are in Shtawrah and Riyaq.

We have learned that the Syrian Army deployed a large number of tanks in these areas to prevent any trouble. In Ba'labakk some of 'Irsal's residents have taken up arms and are guarding their own village for fear of attacks on Al-Murabitun positions there.

We have also learned that a delegation from Al-Hirmil met Syria's regional commander. Meanwhile, leftist parties have been making efforts to prevent any deterioration of the security situation in Syrian-occupied zones. These parties held a series of meetings which lasted until dawn today.

Reportage on Attacks on Al-Murabitun Organization

'Suicide Group' Destroys Headquarters

NC181606 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] According to reports, the fire that broke out in the 'Abd al-Nasir Mosque was still raging this afternoon. The fire destroyed the contents of the building's second floor. Al-Murabitun has accused Amal gunmen of setting fire to the mosque. However, Amal sources said the fire was caused by an electrical short on the building's second floor. Sources in the Al-Murabitun organization told the Voice of Lebanon this afternoon that members of the Abu Rabi' suicide group have blown up Al-Murabitun's central headquarters. They did so to prevent Amal and Socialist gunmen from entering the building. The same group also destroyed the transmitters of Al-Murabitun's radio [Voice of Arab Lebanon].

Amal, Socialists Blamed

NC181941 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] A press source in the Independent Nasirite Movement-Al-Murabitun has denied what Al-Murabitun sources said this afternoon about the Abu Rabi' suicide group. The source noted: The reports that the Abu Rabi' suicide group blew up Al-Murabitun headquarters and its radio to prevent their takeover by Amal and socialist gunmen are totally untrue. The Amal and the socialists are responsible for the blasts. They ransacked our headquarters before setting it on fire.

Gunmen Storm Officials' Homes

NC181624 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Excerpts] According to reports received by the Voice of Lebanon from sources in West Beirut this afternoon, Amal and socialist gunmen are continuing their campaign of raids and arrests. The campaign is being conducted in those West Beirut neighborhoods with a Sunni majority.

They surrounded a building belonging to Mr Ibrahim Qulaylat, leader of the Independent Nasirite Movement—Al-Murabitun, and stole its contents. They also detained Walid Ghalayuni, an Al-Murabitun official, together with members of his family.

The homes of other Al-Murabitun members were also stormed and the home of Abu Khalid, Al-Murabitun official in Tallat al-Khayyat, was set on fire. Homes belonging to the Hawilu family were also set on fire.

Amal Moves VOAL Equipment

NC191231 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] A security source today reported that the Amal movement has transported equipment belonging to Al-Murabitun's Voice of Arab Lebanon radio to Bi'r al-'Abd.

Reportage on Factional Fighting in Beirut Area

Amal, PSP Patrols Attacked

NC181544 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Fighting broke out in Shatila and Qasqas at 1545 today, when patrols from Amal and the Progressive Socialist Party came under fire. An Amal patrol was attacked with rockets at 1230 today in West Beirut's 'A'ishah Bakkar area. Six men riding in a jeep were wounded.

25 Palestinians 'Detained'

NC190657 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] The Palestinian camps in West Beirut continue to be surrounded by Amal and Junblatt gunmen. Palestinian sources have reported that the gunmen have detained no less than 25 people on charges of participation in recent clashes alongside Al-Murabitun fighters.

The same sources noted that over 150 Palestinians have been missing now for 5 days.

Amal, PSP Gunmen Deploy

NC190949 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Gunmen belonging to the Amal Movement and the progressive Socialist Party [PSP] have deployed at armed roadblocks in various parts of West Beirut, particularly in the areas of Al-Ramlah Al-Bayda, Al-Mazra'ah, Saqiyat al-Janzir, Verdun, Al-Rawshah, Al-Hamra, and Al-Tariq Al-Jadidah. Meanwhile, the Amal movement and the PSP have issued a circular stipulating that all weapons whose owners do not possess a permit from those two organizations will be confiscated. A number of Amal and PSP gunmen transferred some detainees to the Al-Mihniyah center in the southern suburbs and to the Les Pleiades School in Al-Dawhah, using military vehicles confiscated earlier from the 6th Brigade for the purpose. Security reports indicate that a number of shaykhs tried to stage a demonstration this morning in denunciation of the recent killing, slaughter, and looting in West Beirut. They met with Amal and PSP gunfire.

This morning fire was directed at a member of the Al-Zayyat family in the Eldorado quarter and at another person in Ard Jallul. The second person, who is an official in the Amal movement, was wounded.

Shelling of Sidon, Palestinian Camps Continues

NC181834 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] According to the latest reports from Sidon this evening, the indiscriminate shelling of Sidon's residential areas and of the Palestinian camps is still in progress. 'Isam Sharaf al-Din and an unidentified person are among those who were killed by the shelling. Ahmad Haydar, Samir Dirani, Hasan Musa Ramadan, and Muhammad Surur are among the wounded. They were taken to Hammud Hospital. The Maronite bishop's office in Sidon took a direct hit during the shelling. Bishop Ibrahim al-Hilu and his deputy, Father Hanna al-Hilu, who were inside the building, escaped unhurt.

Attacks Launched on Christian Towns in South

NC191216 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Following relative calm this morning, attacks have again been launched on Christian towns in the south. At noon today, the inhabitants of the township of Al-Qayya'ah repulsed an attempt by Palestinians and leftists to advance toward their town from Al-Qayya'ah al-Tahta, killing or injuring a large number of the attackers. In addition, sniper, rocket, and mortar fire have been directed at Al-Qanayah, Al-Hilaliyah, 'Abra, Al-Bramiyah, Darb al-Sim, and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah from Tallat Mar Ilyas, Nabil Habbab's center, the Al-Qanayah triangle, Sidon's eastern boulevard, and the camps of Al-Miyah Wa Miyah and 'Ayn al-Hulwah. A short while ago it was reported that the residential areas of Majdalyun have been receiving indiscriminate shelling since 1330.

American University Official Kidnapped in Beirut

Dragged Into Car

NC181612 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Gunmen kidnapped George Sayigh, the American University of Beirut's assistant vice president for administrative affairs, after midnight last night. They broke into Sayigh's home in the Shuran section of Beirut and dragged him into a waiting car, which then sped away.

Amal Blamed for Kidnapping

NC182010 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] According to security reports, gunmen from the Amal movement and the Amal Security Bureau led by Abu Fadi were the ones who entered the American University in Beirut [AUB] this afternoon [as heard] and kidnapped George Sayigh, AUB assistant vice president for administrative affairs. They did so because he refused to allow certain Amal members and officials to conduct their illegal activities inside the AUB. The AUB official was initially taken to an Amal center on Al-Hamra Street [in West Beirut] and was then moved to an unknown location.

Official Released Unharmed

NC190626 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] The Information Office at the American University of Beirut announced this morning that George Sayigh, assistant vice president for administrative affairs, returned safely home last night. He had been kidnapped from his home the night before last. Sayigh declared that he had been well treated and that there was some confusion surrounding his kidnapping. He thanked all those officials and leaders who had shown interest in his case.

Israelis Remove Installations in Jubb Jannin

NC190928 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' reports that the Israeli occupation forces have cut all roads from Rashayya to nearby areas. The Israelis have removed their installations in Jubb Jannin, with only some mobile forces remaining. This indicates that the occupation forces are preparing to withdraw at any time.

Al-Asad Receives Cable From Al-Jumayyil

JN181822 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has received a cable from Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, congratulating him on Syria's national day, the day of the foreign forces' evacuation from Syria. In his cable, the Lebanese president said: Impregnable, strong, influential Syria, under your wise and brave leadership is a stronghold and haven for Lebanon and the Lebanese people in days of hardship. We hope that Lebanon will soon celebrate the day of the Israeli evacuation from its territory and the day of the unity of its good people through your fraternal support, which is truely appreciated by all of Lebanon. This day of ours will complement your day because, as you always say, the march of liberation is a continuous process and a historic struggle in which we are proud to be at your side. This is because our strength comes from your strength, and our glory comes your glory.

Khaddam Receives Visiting Lebanese Dignitaries

Prime Minister Karami

JN181756 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami at 1900 this evening. The talks revolved around the current situation in Lebanon, particularly in Beirut and Sidon. Rashid Karami arrived in Damascus this evening on a visit to Syria. He was received at the airport by Mahmud Qaddur, deputy prime minister for services affairs.

Democratic Front, Amal Group

JN182031 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] This evening Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received the Nationalist Democratic Front and Amal movement delegation comprising Marwan Hamadah, In'am Ra'd, Haytham Jum'ah, Ghassan Saylani, 'Abd al-Amin 'Abbas, and Abu Yahya. The talks revolved around the situation in Lebanon.

Foreign Minister Leaves for New Delhi 18 Apr

JN181420 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1307 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus, 18 Apr (SANA) — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' left Damascus for New Delhi today, leading the Syrian delegation to the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Non-aligned Movement's Coordination Bureau, scheduled to be held 19-21 April.

Palestinian Ba'thists Hold Damascus Rally

JN181938 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus — The Palestinian branch of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command held a large speech rally at the Jaramanah Camp in Damascus this evening on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

'Isam al-Qadi, Ba'th Party National Command member and regional secretary of the Palestinian branch of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; a number of comrade members of the party's National Command; some comrade members of the Palestinian branch of the Party's Regional Command; Khalid al-Fahum, PNC speaker; a number of PLO Executive Committee members; some members of the Political Command of the Palestine National Salvation Front; and a number of Arab liberation movements' representatives attended the rally.

Some leaders of the Palestinian revolution factions, Staff Brigadier General Muhammad Tariq al-Khadra', chief of staff of the Palestine Liberation Army; senior officers of the Palestine Liberation Army; the secretary and members the Palestinian branch of the Ba'th Party; the secretary and members of the Al-Yarmuk independent branch of the party; secretaries and members of the party branches; representatives of the popular Palestinian organizations; and a large crowd of citizens also attended the rally.

Leaders View U.S. Space Defense, Arab Relations

Prime Minister Peres

TA181246 Tel Aviv BAMAHANE in Hebrew
17 Apr 85 pp 10, 11, 55

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Brigadier General Yosi Eldar, chief IDF education officer; Lieutenant Colonel Avi Lavsky, chief editor; Arab affairs correspondent Hayim Raviv, and assistant editor Yosef Argaman — in the Prime Minister's Office on 8 April]

[Excerpt] Question: Why do you support Israel's participation in the U.S. "star wars" plan?

Answer: We have received an invitation the exact nature of which we have not determined. The invitation was extended in principle, and we accepted it in principle. I still do not know what the United States is offering us. In principle, however, star wars is not just another U.S. strategic move. It is a new dimension in the technological, scientific, and strategic spheres.

The ascent to space constitutes a revolution in human life, and we still do not grasp the scope of this revolution. What is termed "star wars" is actually a departure from earth and a journey to a world with completely new conditions. I expect the Americans to reach the peak in their star wars technology within a decade. Perhaps toward 1992, which will mark 500 years since the discovery of America, we will discover a new America and a new world, different from the ones we have known.

I also expect American interest in international conflicts on earth to be lessened. The United States will move in completely new dimensions. It is not a matter of buying a ticket in order to fly from earth to space. This ticket is far more revolutionary in all possible areas: new metals, new communications, new movement, new computers, everything will be new, and in 10 years everything will be judged according to this new yardstick.

Question: Is this why Israel should join the project?

Answer: Yes. It is like joining a new era. Imagine if Columbus had invited an Israeli to join his ship. I, for one, would have supported this invitation, no matter what he was going to discover.

Question: However, this plan has an aspect that is actually anti-Soviet.

Answer: The truth is that Israel does not have an anti-Soviet policy. However, the Soviets have an anti-Israeli policy, and all our attempts to change that fact have failed. The Soviet Union's anti-Israeli policy does not stem from the fact that Israel poses a danger to it. It stems from the fact that the Soviet Union methodically and in all areas supports the Arab side. It has not behaved in this manner because it loves the Arabs more than the Israelis, but because in its global calculations vis-a-vis the Americans, it decided that it was preferable to join the Arab side.

Question: With your permission, let us descend from space to reality in order to discuss something that is closer to our hearts, and perhaps even more so to our stomachs. How soon will we extricate ourselves from the economic muddle? Do you think you can succeed where others have failed?

Answer: I do not like the words "you can succeed." The country will succeed — this is not a personal matter. The answer, in my opinion, is yes! To bring about this success we must exert efforts in several spheres, and it will not happen overnight. Superficially speaking, I could say that if Israel would decrease its imports by 15 percent and increase its exports by 25 percent, it would then be out of the muddle.

Can Israel increase its exports by 25 percent? Undoubtedly. Will anything happen to us if we decrease our imports by 15 percent? Certainly not. Therefore, we have the potential to extricate ourselves from our present situation. The real problem is how to recruit this potential in a country that is truly democratic in essence, a country that has lived with sweet illusions for a very long time.

Question: Is the problem entirely economic?

Answer: Naturally, in order to make the changes we must make some structural changes in the economy, not only changes in personnel. The outstanding thing in Israel is that out of 1.4 million workers, only some 450,000 are in production, whereas the rest are in services. I doubt whether the services really serve the citizens. I think they are more of a burden.

In every period of our lives we have built more and more administrative networks, building new ones without disbanding the former ones. We must, therefore, make structural changes. Our concrete objectives for this year are to decrease imports by at least 15 percent, the balance of payments deficit to between $1.5 to 2 billion, monthly inflation — which is the greatest of all evils — from double digit to single digit, begin a new policy of investments and growth, and do all this without causing unemployment. Because today you find modern society divided into new classes: a class of employed workers that lives comfortably, and a class that is pushed aside and barely manages to exist.

Question: Whom in particular are you referring to?

Answer: Unfortunately these classes are mostly divided into age groups. Who is the victim of unemployment? Primarily the younger generation. It is not absorbed, and everything is closed to it. This generation in Israel is composed of released IDF soldiers. I am trying to prevent this situation with all my might. The question regarding the solution of our economic situation is whether to proceed at a fast pace, to make changes and risk unemployment, or whether to proceed at a slower rate in order to prevent unemployment. I chose to proceed slowly and prevent unemployment. Despite all the bleak prophesies made at the beginning of the year that unemployment will soar, we in fact are a country without unemployment, and I am very proud of it. It is true that the healing process is taking longer; however we are avoiding another disease, because in healing one part of the body you run the risk of infecting another part.

Question: With your permission, let us turn to another subject: Is the revolution in Sudan good or bad for the Jews?

Answer: From what I know at this moment, the change in Sudan is more in terms of personnel than orientation. That is, the change in personnel will not bring about a revolution in Sudan's foreign policy and will also not solve its internal difficulties. Sudan is a huge country of 2.5 million square km. There is a division between the north and the south. The geographic division is accompanied by a religious division between Afghans [as published] and Muslims. There is terrible poverty everywhere. The south is even poorer than the north. Since Sudan achieved independence it has not managed to unite its forces. There is constant civil war there. However, it is also deeply attached to Egypt, politically and historically. I do not think that the change in leadership will cause a revolution in this regard. The people simply got sick and tired of Numayri.

Question: Sir, what are the lessons you learned from the Lebanese war in the political and military spheres?

Answer: The political lesson is that we should make war only when we have no other choice, and we should withdraw from the territories when we do have other choices, and not the other way around. This is almost a strategic rule for a country like ours, where the people's support is essential to the IDF's activities. When we entered Lebanon we had other alternatives, and we are withdrawing from without any other alternatives. This is exactly the opposite of what should have taken place, the opposite of the ways in which we have acted in the past.

As for the military viewpoint: We must understand that we have to meet every military challenge with the appropriate military tools. For example, the use of a regular army is of limited value in the war against terrorism, if for no other reason than that the IDF will never adopt the terrorists' rules of the jungle. This is not a matter of courage; it is a matter of self-imposed restrictions. I am not saying that we cannot occasionally use the regular army against terrorists. However, I would not recommend a regular army to permanently face a terrorist organization.

Question: On the issue of defense budget cuts: Beyond the question of whether we can face the challenges and be strong enough to prevent war, there is also the predicament of the professional army man we called upon to enlist in the standing army when he was 22-years-old, and today, when he is 30, we tell him: Go home. As someone who was and still is close to the IDF, how do you view this?

Answer: I do not think that this is a typical case. It is true that 2,000 standing army men are currently being discharged due to budget cuts, but some of them would have left the army anyway. This move is not as arbitrary as it may sound. Once in a while we must do this kind of thing. We also did this in 1952-1953. Then we talked about a much larger cut of 6,000 men, when the entire standing army was only one-third of what it is today.

This is our country and these are its habits. Moreover, according to the IDF's conception, every standing Army officer is supposed to follow two parallel paths: the military and the civlian. Usually, a 32-year-old officer who is really important is not discharged.

Question: Turning to the peace issue, how do you assess the struggle between the pragmatic Baghdad-Amman-Cairo axis and between the radical axis led by Syria?

Answer: I do not think these axes have been created against the background of the conflict between the Arab states and Israel. I think that the main event in the Arab world today is the Iran-Iraq war, and the groupings we see are between the supporters of Iraq and the supporters of Iran. The Egyptian-Jordanian-Iraqi axis is opposed to the Khomeyniistic-Shi'ite-extreme fundamentalistic axis whose main components are Iran, Libya, and Syria.

Question: Nevertheless, Mubarak and Husayn have held many meetings recently in order to consolidate some sort of suggestion for a dialogue and an arrangement with Israel.

Answer: This is true, and it stems from two considerations: First, they need fuel to feed their new coalition, and undoubtedly the peace issue is this fuel. They are also interested in reducing tension in the region. They do not want to face two fronts. Another thing we must take into account is that they are fighting to win the heart of the United States. They want the United States to go with them all the way.

Question: Do you expect a meaningful improvement in our relations with Egypt, and more specifically, will you meet Mubarak?

Answer: Let me rephrase your question: Is there a need for improving our relations with Egypt? Certainly. Can they be improved? Certainly. Is a meeting between Mubarak and myself possible within this framework? Yes.

Question: Can you indicate when such a meeting will take place?

Answer: No.

Question: People say that it is imminent.

Answer: Yes. However, I do not want to be bound by the calender.

Question: Mr Peres, there is a controversy in the government on whether Husayn can be a partner to a dialogue with us, whether we should talk to him or not. Do you exchange messages with Husayn? Have you met him?

Answer: I will answer the first part of your question: One can walk with a very serious and pessimistic appearance and say: This is not worthwhile, with this person nothing can be achieved, and so on. However, what is the good of this kind of behavior if it leads to paralysis?

I can tell you with complete responsibility that there is nobody who can answer your question seriously. Therefore the real question is what kind of policy we should maintain. Should we

maintain a constantly active policy, initiate moves, or give up and say that the fight is lost? Imagine, for example, a small IDF unit surrounded by large forces. The commander can say: They are many and we are few, let us escape. Or he can say the opposite: I will not give up. I personally prefer an activist approach to foreign policy, which does not halt because of assumptions, be they ever so scholarly and wise, because the limit of the wise assumption is the prophecy. If I ever have the time, I will be able to prove that if you take all the things that were predicted for the Middle East, you will see that they did not take place. Contrary to this, all the things that did take place in the Middle East were not predicted by anyone. So let us be a little more modest and a little more active. This is what I view as real wisdom.

Question: Turning to Israeli Arabs: Minister 'Ezer Weizman is initiating and implementing a new policy toward them, both inside and beyond the green line. What are the practical expressions of this policy? What is it good for?

Answer: First of all to create an atmosphere of goodwill and confidence. The Jewish people were always a minority and always expected the majority to treat them fairly. Now that we are the majority, we should act according to the standards with which we expected the majority to treat us. Nobody can prevent us from doing so, and I do not see the damage in it.

Question: The question is: Will it not be interpreted as a sign of weakness?

Answer: Who will interpret it so? Which political party in Israel? Any such interpretation is subjective. Besides, what is weakness and what is strength? Is moral fortitude to be considered a weakness or as strength?

There are several things we must correct in the Arab sector, which have been neglected for years. For example, in most of the Arab villages there are no master plans. Why is this so? Why should they build houses there wildly, and afterwards force us to demolish them? Why should an Arab village not have a master plan like a Jewish town? Or why should an Arab municipality not receive the same allocation as a Jewish municipality? Or another example: You allow Arab youths to attend university; however, if you are not prepared to give them employment you should not allow them to study in the universities. If you do allow them to study, then let them work as well. You demand that they pay taxes; well, then give them the same rights. Generally speaking, I believe moral standards are also standards of wisdom. Only fools are immoral. Wise people are also moral people. It is more profitable, believe me.

Foreign Minister Shamir

TA181043 Tel Aviv BAMAHANE in Hebrew 17 Apr 85 p 12

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Hanokh Scheinman — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Scheinman] Mr Minister, are you pleased with the threefold package deal between us and the Egyptians, as part of which Israel will accept arbitration over Tabah, the Egyptians will return their ambassador to Tel Aviv, and Peres will hold a meeting with Mubarak?

[Shamir] I object to any "deal." I favor broad negotiations with the Egyptians, in a bid to improve relations and resolve the overall disputed issues. As part of this dialogue all the issues over which there is no agreement should be broached openly — and that includes Tabah, the return of the ambassador, the normalization that Egypt does not honor, the extreme anti-Israeli propaganda in the Egyptian media, and other issues that bother us and them. All these should be discussed, and an effort should be made to reach mutually acceptable solutions.

[Scheinman] Let us concentrate on Tabah. According to the Camp David accords, if there is disagreement between the parties, arbitration is the course that should be followed. Can we come today and reject arbitration, when there is no agreement between us and the Egyptians?

[Shamir] Article 7 in the peace treaty stipulates that when differences of opinion emerge between the parties, they should be resolved by negotiations, and that if negotiations fail, it is necessary to use conciliation and arbitration — but that does not specifically say international arbitration. The matter is up to the parties to agree upon. When we conduct negotiations with the Egyptians and if the Tabah issue is also debated as part of the overall contentious issues, we will try to reach an understanding on the way that should be adopted: Is there any room for talks between us to reach some sort of agreement, or should we go to conciliation, or arbitration? Arbitration is one course specified by the peace treaty.

[Scheinman] Mr Vice Prime Minister, do you not believe that Egypt's commitment to the Arab world has somewhat lapsed, and that to an extent it has recently been operating more as an independent country, uninfluenced by the extremist countries such as Syria and Libya?

[Shamir] I would not put it that way. Egypt is no doubt an independent country, but every sovereign country has its own policy, with its goals and constraints. Egyptian policy takes into account the views of the various Arab countries, by virtue of its 2-pronged goals:

— To bring most of the Arab countries closer to it;
— To regain its previous status as the leading country in the Arab world.

[Scheinman] Do you fully agree with Minister Sharon's assessment that King Husayn should not be regarded as a partner to a dialogue?

[Shamir] I would not phrase it in such a terse fashion. At the same time, what Minister Sharon said is correct: The latest Husayn-'Arafat agreement has detrimentally affected the chance for conducting negotiations with Husayn. According to that accord, it is highly inconceivable that the Jordanian monarch would be prepared to engage in negotiations with Israel without the consent and backing of 'Arafat. The agreement weakens his status and also lessens the chances of reaching an agreement between

Jordan and Israel, since we are familiar with the positions of 'Arafat and the PLO. It would, therefore, be safe to assume that the 'Arafat-Husayn agreement cannot promote peace.

[Scheinman] However, you are not ruling out the possibility that Husayn would be a partner to negotiations?

[Shamir] In theory, it is possible; after all, we invited him and are not revoking the invitation. However, in fact, one could safely assume that as long as he needs the consent and support of 'Arafat for every move he makes, he will not accept our invitation.

[Scheinman] Let us move on to security matters. It looks as if the narrow security strip will not solve the problems of katyushas, and will certainly not remove the artillery or diminish their range of fire. On the other hand, support for the army of southern Lebanon will require reinforced resources and perhaps even a tactical move from the IDF: Remaining on the Lebanese side of the international border. Would it not be healthier and better to withdraw from that strip as well and be rid of that burden?

[Shamir] The IDF has only one motive in determining arrangements along the Lebanese-Israeli border: to guarantee peace for the Galilee. Consequently, any effective means of combatting terrorism directed at the citizens of Israel from Lebanese soil will be acceptable to the IDF. At the moment, the IDF is busy preparing the best solutions. Once its opinion has crystallized, it will be brought to the Cabinet for a decision. Before that stage, however, I do not believe it is worthwhile discussing the matter as part of a public debate.

[Scheinman] In retrospect, has the "heavy-handed" method applied to the Shi'ites not raised their motivation to strike at us?

[Shamir] No. One can state resolutely that this policy has helped curtail the scope of recent terrorist activities. Every casualty hurts, and is painful; but we were forced to resume our employment of this method. I think that it also involves advantages for the future, once the IDF reaches the international border.

[Scheinman] Large parts of "fire range No 9" in the Galilee will probably be handed over to Arab villages, at the initiative of Minister Weizman. How do you react to this?

[Shamir] I consider it unacceptable. We are all aware of the problems with which we have to contend in the Galilee. The ways necessary to strengthen the Jewish element in the Galilee should always be taken into account.

Prime Minister's Office Chief

TA190938 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 19 Apr 85
Weekend Supplement pp 4, 5, 27

[Interview with Avraham Tamir, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, by Yisra'el Landres — date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Landres] How can the Tabah dispute be settled?

[Tamir] Since the dispute was not resolved through negotiations, according to Article 7 of the peace agreement, conciliation or arbitration are the courses of action left. Peres and Mubarak will separately sit down to work out a solution; Peres will bring his proposal, whether it is conciliation or arbitration, to the Cabinet for approval.

[Landres] In conciliation, the decision is not binding, whereas the arbiter's decision is binding on both sides. Is there any chance that Israel's position will be upheld in arbitration?

[Tamir] When we first signed the peace agreement, we did not intend to cheat on Tabah. We intended to observe the agreement, but an argument developed because we believe that at least part of Tabah belongs to Egypt, whereas this is unacceptable to the Egyptians. The arbiter will decide, and we must take into account both that his decision will be in our favor, and that it will not. Those who think that our demand rests on firm ground have no reason to fear arbitration. I cannot rule out the possibility that once the freeze in relations is thawed, agreement will be reached on joint projects in Tabah irrespective of the arbitration decision. At any rate, the Tabah dispute is an open wound that both sides should want to heal.

[Landres] How should we prepare to defend the northern border after the IDF withdrawal from Lebanon?

[Tamir] I believe we must take into account two possibilities in southern Lebanon. According to one assessment, all the major groups active there will try to prevent a deterioration that would result in bloodshed and the IDF's reentry. The Shi'ites will want to increase their power and try to establish a canton for their community; the Syrians will not want the PLO organizations to return and the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] terrorists to drag them into war; and the Lebanese Army will play a stabilizing role. Such a development would be positive, although sporadic acts of terrorism could happen, as there will always be groups of extremists. However, the situation that prevailed in southern Lebanon prior to the Peace for Galilee war will not happen again. The other possibility is that the Shi'ites and Palestinian terrorist organizations will pursue us, and the Syrians will encourage them to do so, even after the IDF withdraws to the international border. If this assumption proves true, the IDF will be forced to attack beyond the border, as warranted.

[Landres] Which possibility do you think will happen?

[Tamir] At present there is no basis for the claim that the first scenario is inconceivable; we must do everything possible to make it happen.

[Landres] What should we do?

[Tamir] I would not like to go into detail, but our policy is aimed at reaching the situation in which the Shi'ites, the Lebanese, and the Syrian forces strive for stability in the areas evacuated by the IDF. The army of southern Lebanon [ASL] could be incorporated within the Lebanese Army as a local force. If Druze soldiers in the Lebanese Army serve in the Al-Shuf region, and if Shi'ite units of the Lebanese Army serve in Shi'ite population centers, there is no reason why there should not be ASL units in the

Lebanese Army near the Israeli border. UNIFIL could guard key areas, such as the Palestinian refugee camps. If the Syrians do not move south, and if they prevent terrorist activity against Israel, stability will be maintained; this, of course, is what is desired.

[Landres] What is the likelihood of such a possibility materializing?

[Tamir] It would be impossible to say that it is impossible. You only need to look at the developments, and keep a finger on the pulse. If the scenario we prefer materializes, the IDF will not have to budge beyond the Israeli side of the border; but if the dangerous possibility comes true, the IDF will have no choice. After all, we will not allow the Shi'ite terrorist organizations to set up bases near our border. We will not let terrorist squads try to manhandle the border fence, nor will we take a passive attitude in the face of actions that would make the local forces in the south a target for attacks and murders due to their ties with Israel, or because the assailants want to turn the southern villages into terrorist bases. The IDF will have to prevent such a development by means of raids and ambushes, but Israel should not get entangled in Lebanon's internal problems.

[Landres] The stability we would like to see in southern Lebanon largely depends on Syria's position. Are the Syrians at all interested in stability?

[Tamir] There are some who spend each morning painting the picture black, while others look for the white patches. I see no logical reason why the Syrians should want to cause a deterioration that would force the IDF to operate beyond the border and clash with them. I tend to believe that the positive development will materialize. I may be wrong, however, and if I am, the IDF will deploy along a line that will prevent risks that would be difficult to combat.

[Landres] Several experts have been talking about the qualitative gap between Israel and the Arabs having been to some extent bridged. Do you share those fears?

[Tamir] In thinking and planning, one distinguishes between a balance of power [ma'azan 'otzma] and the relations between the forces [yahasey kohot]. The balance of power includes all the components that make up the power of a nation and a country: education, morale, motivation, industrial capability, technological level, and so on. The relations between the forces include the military components, but even here we are not talking about the quantities of weapons. Other components have great qualitative significance as well. They include, for instance, strategic changes that could bring about a revolution and increase the power substantially. Therefore, it is impossible to measure the qualitiative gap only by comparing the number of tanks and aircraft. No one argues that we should not consistently continue to develop and nurture all the components that make up national defense, thus allowing Israel to defend its existence. The trouble is that budgetary constraints make the development of power more difficult. We can see that this was true as far back as the 1950's. (I do not accept the contention that we are experiencing the largest cut in the defense budget, forced on us by circumstances, now). I was the one who was responsible for planning the establishment of the IDF, and invariably all the plans I submitted included defense budget slashes. I have always said that the budget should be adjusted to the country's ability to bear it.

Strategic-political factors also affect the balance of power, naturally. We are preparing for the possibility that all the Arab countries will unite to attack us. This has not happened since the war of independence. During the Yom Kippur war, Egypt and Syria jointly attacked us. Now there is peace with Egypt, and Iraq is busy carrying on its own war. Let us suppose that the Iran-Iraq war should end, and that Iraq would decide to dispatch its divisions to the Israeli border. I do not believe Israel would let it do that. Syria alone is no danger to Israel's security. Under the existing circumstances, there are no preconditions to suddenly make the Arab armies deploy on Israel's threshold.

In terms of early warning, a positive development has taken place. The security arrangements in the Sinai and on the Golan Heights were aimed primarily at providing Israel with warning time. Thanks to the components of power and the relations between the forces, I cannot see how a cut in the defense budget could constitute a real danger. Israel would be able to defend itself in any opening situation of aggression, and the plans to strengthen the IDF guarantee that this capability will be maintained for many more years to come.

One should remember that most of the Arab countries have reached the realization that there is no point in a military solution. After all, they were unable to eliminate Israel after 35 years of war, nor have they managed to force political conditions on it through military means. Most of them realize that the political solution should be sought.

[Landres] The Syrians too?

[Tamir] I believe Syria, too, realizes the futility of the military course. However, since it does not want to be isolated among the Arab countries, it needs a military capability in order to torpedo certain moves and bolster its own bargaining stand. It needs force in order to give the image of a belligerent option. However, this is a far cry from a real war. This, of course, is only an assessment. Still, I believe that at present the conditions are ripe for resuming initiatives in the framework of a political process, but we must at the same time continue to prepare for any war-like possibility. Statesmen must think every day about the possibility of making peace, while the military people should prepare to ward off aggression.

[Landres] You were among the leaders of the camp advocating strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States. What do you think about Israel's joining the U.S. "star wars" project?

[Tamir] The United States could certainly carry out this project alone. It asked several countries to join the project because weapons systems intended to defend the free world are at stake. Since this system creates a new dimension in warfare, it might create serious problems in terms of Western public opinion. We saw the difficulties the United States encountered in deploying its missiles in Europe to observe the conventional nuclear bal-

ance, and so one can well imagine the kind of reaction that will follow a plan to elevate the balance of terror to space. The United States is interested in cooperating with other countries in this sphere in order to develop a basis of public opinion in the free world that would support this advanced system. It would be beneficial for Israel to participate in the project and play a role in research and development. The U.S. appeal to Israel can be regarded as an extension of the strategic cooperation that used to be so heavily attacked, but that — I am happy to note — is being implemented today. That cooperation was not intended to turn the Americans into fighters alongside the IDF against the Arabs, or to enlist the IDF into the U.S. war against the Russians. The idea was to put Israel under the U.S. early-warning umbrella so that it could defend Israel from Soviet threats that Israel cannot tackle alone.

Teams Preparing Proposals for Peres-Mubarak Summit

TA181618 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Teams in Jerusalem and Cairo are engaged in preparations with a view to a meeting that will be held in Cairo within 2 weeks between delegations of both sides to formulate proposals for a Peres-Mubarak summit. This is reported by our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has instructed the Israeli team preparing the material with a view to resuming the dialogue with the Egyptians to go ahead with their work and submit the topics for discussion to the inner Cabinet. This was learned from the Foreign Minister's Office, following a meeting in which 'Ezer Weizman briefed Yitzhaq Shamir about his talks in Egypt.

Our political correspondent points out that the Egyptians also agreed to form a similar team, with a view to the meeting that will be held with the Israeli team in Cairo within 2 weeks. After all these deliberations, it is assessed that the meeting between Shim'on Peres and Husni Mubarak may take place in mid-May in Cairo.

Mubarak Interviewed on Peres, Weizman Trip

TA181322 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 18 Apr 85 pp 1, 10

[Report on interview with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak by Semadar Peri at the Al-'Urubah Palace in Cairo on 17 April]

[Text] "I know that the summit meeting is important to Shim'on Peres, as it is to me also. I have already told him that I am willing to meet him at any time. I respect Peres very much, but there are some compelling questions such as the Tabah issue which has become a national problem for us. Those who know where Tabah is — and there are some people who do not know — do not relent and continue to ask: What about Tabah? Has anything new evolved on the Tabah issue?" These remarks were made by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in an exclusive interview with *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* yesterday.

Mubarak added: "I have discussed this subject with the Israelis many times and said: Let us agree on arbitration and set an exact date for its conclusion. This way, we can put an end to the issue, which I regard as a main obstacle to improving relations between us."

On Minister 'Ezer Weizman's trip, the Egyptian president said: "You made a big issue out of Weizman's trip to Cairo. I do not understand why. He is, in fact, a government member. I followed the argument, and found it odd: One minute it was decided that Weizman would go, then it was decided he would not go. In my opinion, you should settle your problems among yourselves. We welcome Weizman here because our doors are open. He has many friends in Egypt, and he knows how to talk to us. I was the first to meet with him in Cairo. I told him: Come, let us sit down and talk, and see if a basis can be found to bring our positions closer.

"I do not think it is my job or responsibility to persuade Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir or any other government member to believe in peace. Under no circumstances is that my job. Those who want to believe, should do so. We will not try to influence Shamir or anyone else. That is not for us to do, and in any event it would not be of any use."

On the subject of normalization, President Mubarak said: "You want instantaneous cooperation. From the outset you have been pushing and pressing too much. This intensity was not in tune with our pace, and was not very wise. If we want good mutual relations, they must be developed slowly, so as to suit our nature.

"This does not mean that we are not striving toward improved relations. Normalization is already evident in various spheres. It is better not to talk, but to act to solve the problems, and then you will see that normalization will develop of its own accord. Naturally, it is better for us to buy goods from Israel than to import them at a higher cost from Italy or Greece.

"In the wake of all the messages I sent to Prime Minister Peres, I believe that he is fully aware of all the points that need to be settled, and I believe he is now working with his colleagues in an attempt to solve these problems."

Egypt's 'Ali Views Jordanian-Palestinian Delegation

TA190615 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 19 Apr 85 p 1

[Report on interview with Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali by Mikha'el 'Eylan in 'Ali's office in Cairo on 18 April]

[Excerpts] Cairo — Several Egyptian ministers may visit Israel soon as part of an effort to improve relations between the two countries, Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali yesterday told *THE JERUSALEM POST*.

Interviewed in his office in Cairo, the prime minister said that relations can be improved without parallel progress on the issue of negotiations with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Asked his views about the composition of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for the Middle East peace talks, 'Ali said:

"in my opinion any delegation to such discussions has to be political."

Asked it if would include members of the PLO, 'Ali replied: "It could be lawyers or mayors. Mayors are PLO politicians too."

IDF Releases More Former Ansar Detainees

TA181319 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Today the IDF released another 37 former inmates of the Ansar camp from a detention facility in Israel. The detainees were transferred to southern Lebanon. Military sources reported that the IDF is continuing the policy whereby the Ansar detainees who were temporarily transfered to Israel are being released according to the stages of the IDF withdrawal from Lebanon. The sources noted that the release was carried out in close cooperation with the International Red Cross.

Lebanese Druze Asked To Cooperate With IDF

TA180950 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
18 Apr 85 p 3

[Report by Menahem Horowitz and Nurit Kahana]

[Text] Shaykh Amin Tarif, the head of the Druze community in Israel, visited the Druze villages in southern Lebanon and asked the residents to cooperate with the IDF and the State of Israel. He also hinted at the importance of Druze youths enlisting in the army of southern Lebanon [ASL]. "The Druze community anywhere has a commitment to the State of Israel, and the Druze in southern Lebanon should therefore cooperate and understand the IDF's requirements in the region," Shaykh Tarif said.

The IDF authorities demanded that the residents of the Druze villages slated to be included in the security strip join the civil guards, which are intended to guarantee the safety of the inhabitants.

The Followup Committee of Lebanese Druze, headed by Knesset Member [MK] Zaydan 'Atshah, reported this week that pressure is being applied to the Druze in southern Lebanese villages to make them enlist in the ASL. A bus carrying students from the village of Mimis to the Al-Hadayya School in Hasbayya was stopped, and a Mimis patient was not allowed to leave for a doctor's appointment. The patient was only allowed treatment at the ASL roadblock erected at the entrance to the village.

In a telegram sent to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, MK 'Atshah demanded an end to the siege and the pressures adopted by the IDF-backed ASL in an attempt to force the Druze in the Hasbayya area to join the ASL ranks.

In answer to a question on relations between the IDF and the Druze community members in southern Lebanon, the IDF spokesman said they join the ASL just as the Christians and the Shi'ites who live in the region do, and that the IDF maintains practical relations with all the inhabitants of southern Lebanon, including the Druze.

Druze Intend To Take Over IDF-Vacated Area

TA190427 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] The Druze intend to seize Jabal al-Baruk after the upcoming IDF withdrawal from the region. Military sources told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that while the terrorists are expected to enter the Lebanese Al-Biqa' after the evacuation, it seems that the Druze in the villages near the security zone will not allow the terrorists to turn this area into a base for terrorist acts.

The IDF made it clear to farmers north of the international border that they will be able to continue to cultivate their fields up to the positions and posts on this purple line. The IDF believes that the farmers will take care to prevent the terrorists from using the fields for anti-Israeli terrorist activity.

Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that thousands of Christians have arrived in the security zone area in recent weeks, and the prices of land and apartments have gone up considerably in some of the Christian villages.

U.S. Envoy's Remark on Economy Seen as 'Misleading'

TA190536 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i says that U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis' remark that the U.S. Administration has increased its involvement in Israel's economy primarily due to the finance minister's initiatives is misleading. Minister Moda'i told our correspondent Gadi Sukenik that the U.S. involvement in Israel has increased as a result of Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' request for emergency aid. In this, Moda'i reacted to an interview with Ambassador Lewis published in *DAVAR*.

LIBYA

JANA Views Egypt's 'Maneuvers' in Sudan

LD182159 Tripoli JANA in English 1804 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 28, April 18, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — the agent regime of Egypt deliberately and bluntly tried to defame the Sudanese popular revolution and its leadership and harm their reputation. The government of Husni Mubarak planned the timing of arrival of General Engineer Mohammed Tawfiq Khalil, member of the Transitional Military Council [TMC] in Sudan, to Egypt with the start of the visit of terrorist 'Ezer Weizmann the Zionist minister of state to the oppressed Egyptian capital on Tuesday.

The Egyptian regime, by this mean maneuver, wanted to cheat the public opinion by insinuating that Sudan wishes to contact, through Egypt, with the Zionist enemy and that Sudan did not leave the line hireling Numayri pursued by recognizing the David's stable accords and supported the coexistance with the Zionist enemy.

The Egyptian regime did not pay any respect to the will of the Sudanese people. It was not even bothered by the clear declaration of principles announced by General Siwar al-Dhahab, the head of the TMC in Sudan in the first declaration in which he emphasized the national role Sudan plays and its commitments to the causes of its Arab nation.

The puppet Egyptian regime also disregarded the assurances of General Siwar al-Dhahab, issued at the same time as Weizmann was in the oppressed capital, that Sudan is going to put on trial those involved in the airlift operation of the Ethiopian Jews "Falashas" from Sudan to occupied Palestine including hireling Numayri himself. By that he completely blocked the way for Husni Mubarak and his cliques to air some cheap slander about the national role of Sudan.

The regime of Husni Mubarak, which feverishly pursue defeatism, feeling the vacuum after the success of the popular revolution in Sudan, is trying to contain and encircle shamelessly the Sudanese people's revolution using the meanest of methods.

He tried once more to draw Sudan into the swamp of David's stable, so when the storm raged it cut off his hireling in Khartoum on the 6th of April and he found himself repeating: "Let it be on me and on my enemies, O God".

MOROCCO

CAR President, Delegation Arrive for Working Visit

LD181312 Rabat MAP in English 1202 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Marrakech, April 18 (MAP) — President of the Central African Republic, General Andre-Dieudonne Kolingba, arrived Wednesday afternoon [17 April] in Marrakech for a working and friendship visit to Morocco.

President Kolingba is accompanied by an important ministerial delegation comprising the ministers of state for (?rural) development, the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, and the high commissioner for tourism, water resources, forestry and fisheries.

Foreign Minister Visits Paris, Meets Counterpart

For Rabat coverage of the visit to France by Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali, including his meeting with French External Affairs Minister Roland Dumas, see the France section of the 18 April Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

SUDAN

Reportage on TMC Decrees on Status of South

Communique Issued

JN181805 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1710 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Apr (SUNA) — The Transitional Military Council [TMC] issued Communique No 10 and Resolution No 14 at 1700 today on the transitional status of the southern region, calling on the people of the south to accept democracy as an arbiter of opinion.

Resolution No 14 provided for the cancelled Republican Decree No 1, issued in the defunct era; validated the articles of the 1972 Addis Ababa agreement as a general framework for regional rule in the south; and provided for keeping the three southern regions as they are during the transitional period, under a supreme military administration that carries out the purposes of the transitional period. A national [qawmi] conference will be organized to draw up a framework acceptable to the Sudanese people in order to administer southern Sudan on a democratic basis. The following is the text of the communique and the resolution:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Communique No 10 by the supreme TMC: Honorable and free brothers. Since the dawn of independence, the problem of southern Sudan has been a real obstacle to the economic, political, and social progress for which the nation aspires. With the passage of years, this problem has entailed an element that has threatened the state's internal national security. the problem developed into a costly civil war. Not only this, it has recently turned into a fertile soil for sowing differences between Sudan and its neighbors. Today, it has become a source for political oneupsmanship.

We fully admit that mistakes were made against the south and the southerners. The agreement which all the sons of the south have unanimously approved, and under which they agreed to live after a 17-year war, has been exposed to bargaining. Before the sons of the south could express their opinion in accordance with the foundations they accepted through the popular referendum, [words indistinct] decree was issued dividing the south in the manner that currently exists. Much argument and controversy was raised about that decree, and about whether it was based on truth or falsehood. At any rate this decision which was accepted by some and rejected by others held within it division and

dispersion and led to differences that are difficult to overcome unless good intentions exist and the supreme interest of the Sudan is placed above all other considerations.

In the name of all the people I appeal to the southern brothers to accept democracy as the arbiter of opinion and to seek decent living and stability as an objective [words indistinct] striving for harmony and togetherness, not for strife and dispersion. The revolution, which is based on sincerity, will not be slow in dealing with the urgent issues of the nation with the same sincerity. Judgement of this matter is not confined to the sons of the south alone because they are the most affected by it, but it is for the sons of the whole of Sudan because they are participants in it.

In light of the above we have issued the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Decisions of the TMC: Decision No 14 for the year 1405 on the organization of the administration of the southern provinces [words indistinct] and in the name of the people and the Armed Forces. The TMC, in accordance with paragraph 4 of statement No 8 issued [words indistinct] issues this decision whose text follows:

[Words indistinct]: 1. This decision is called the decision on the organization of the administration of the southern provinces during the transitional period and it comes into force from the date of its signing.

Repeal: 2. Repeal Republican Decision No 1 from the date [words indistinct] regional rule in the southern part of the country excluding the provisions of this resolution for the running of government during the transitional period. [no clause 3 received]

The form of regional rule: 4. The three southern provinces shall remain as they are now during the transitional period under military administration, and the General Command of the Armed Forces will be in charge of arranging and organizing this administration.

5. A supreme command for the three provinces together shall be set up under a military man to implement the objectives of the transitional period.

6. A national conference shall be organized in which influential politicians [words indistinct] and ulema will take part in order to draw up a framework acceptable to [words indistinct] administer the southern part of the country on a neutral democratic basis.

7. The transitional government shall implement the content of paragraph 6 mentioned above.

[Signed] General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab

Omdurman Radio Version

EA182052 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] The TMC has issued statement No 10 concerning the southern region, in which it explained the problem of southern Sudan which since the dawn of independence has been a real obstacle in the path of political and social progress of Sudan -- a field of political bargaining. The decision which was favored by some and rejected by others caused division and led to differences which will be difficult to overcome except with goodwill and putting the higher interest of Sudan above all considerations.

The statement called on the southern brothers to accept democracy as an arbiter of opinion and seek a decent life and make stability a goal governing their political moves. It also called them to seek honesty, amity, and unity, and not strife and disunity. The statement stressed that deciding this issue does not belong to the sons of the south alone, despite the fact that they are the most affected from among the sons of Sudan, but because they are the participants in it. [sentence as heard]

The TMC has issued a decree regulating the administration of the southern regions and here is the text of the decree:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The TMC decrees: Decree No 14 of the year 1405 regulating the administration of the southern regions during the transitional period.

In the name of God, in the name of the people and the Armed Forces, the TMC in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4, statement No 8 issued by the chairman of the TMC on 18 Rajab 1405, corresponding to 9 April 1985, and issues the following decree:

1. This decree shall be called the decree to regulate the administration of the southern regions during the transitional period. This takes effect from the date it is signed.

Revocation: 2. Republican Decree No 1 of 1983 is revoked from the date this decree takes effect.

Validity: 3. The provisions of the Addis Ababa agreement of 1972 will remain valid as a general framework for regional government in the south of the country except for the stipulation made in this decree of running the machinery of government during the transitional period.

The form of regional government: 4. The three southern regions will remain as they are now during the transitional period under a military administration. The General Command of the People's Armed Forces will form and organize this administration.

5. A high command for the three regions together shall be formed. It will be presided over by a military officer to implement the objectives of the transitional period.

6. A national conference shall be organized in which politicians from the south and the north and the Ulema will contribute their views to lay down the framework acceptable to the sons of Sudan on how to administer the south of the country on a neutral democratic basis.

7. The transitional government will implement what is mentioned in the paragraph [as heard].

Issued under my signature on 27 Rajab 1405, corresponding to 18 April 1985.

[Signed] Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Siwar al-Dhahab

Regional Command Established

JN191052 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1021 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Apr (SUNA) — Staff Brigadier 'Uthman 'Abdallah, member of the TMC, has stated that it has been decided to establish a higher military command for the Southern Region to replace the Higher Executive Council. He added that this command will comprise three military administrations for the Equatoria, Bahr al-Ghazal, and Upper Nile Regions during the transitional period. These administrations will work directly under the military command of the Southern Region in Juba. With regard to the administrative borders, they will remain the same for the three regions during the transitional period.

His excellency added that it was also decided to appoint a national committee of southern and northern politicians and intellectuals to study the historic reasons and ways to contain the current situation, restore peace and stability to the homeland, formulate the best solutions regarding rule in the country's south in accordance with the spirit of the Addis Ababa agreement and within the framework of a unified Sudan, and present specific recommendations on the formula of rule to the TMC to approve it.

His excellency announced that the committee comprises 70 politicians and that it will hold its meetings in Khartoum. A list of the names of the committee members will be announced at the beginning of next week.

Deputy Military Governors Appointed

LD191051 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] The TMC decrees: Decree No 15 of 1405 AH appointing deputy military governors of southern region. In the name of God, in the name of the people and the Armed Forces.

The TMC, after examining Decree No 2 issued by the commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces and in accordance with clause 4 of Decree No 8, the following decree is issued:

Name of the decree and date of its commencement: This decree is called the Decree on the Appointment of Deputy Military Governors of Southern Regions and will become effective on the date it is signed.

The following have been appointed deputy governors in [words indistinct] regions: (Peter Mayur), Upper N[illegible]egion; [Words indistinct].

Issued under my signature on 27 Rajab 1405 AH corresponding to 18 April 1985.

[Signed] Lt Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, Chairman of the TMC and Commander in Chief of the People's Armed Forces

Garang To Meet Siwar al-Dhahab in Khartoum 19 Apr

NC1818217 Paris AFP in English 1822 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, April 18 (AFP) — Colonel John Garang, leader of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in southern Sudan, is to arrive here tomorrow for talks with the country's new leader, General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, a spokesman for the ruling TMC said here today.

This followed the announcement by Gen Siwar al-Dhahab that Sudan's three southern provinces were to be reunified. The division of the south by ousted President Ja'far Numayri in June 1983 sparked renewed rebellion there.

Col Garang, who has Ethiopian and Libyan backing, leads some 10,000 men, of whom 6,000 are armed, in the three main southern regions of Upper Nile, Equatoria and Bahr al-Ghazal.

SPLA: Visit Report 'Baseless'

EA191331 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] The news report carried yesterday and this morning by the BBC and the Voice of America that the leader of SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement], Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, was to visit Khartoum today and hold talks with the new military ruler of the Sudan, General Siwar al-Dhahab, is utterly baseless and any sensible person cannot reconcile the two stories carried by the same stations which reported that SPLA forces resumed military operations yesterday, the spokesman [as heard] told Radio SPLA this morning.

The SPLA-SPLM and its leadership will never meet or talk with the present military rulers in Khartoum, who are another form of the regime of the dictator Numayri, who arranged the transfer of power to Siwar al-Dhahab while he was at a safe distance abroad, the spokesman said.

Whether the south is reunified or Islamic law is repealed today, the spokesman added, SPLA-SPLM will continue the armed struggle until the monopoly of power is taken away from the [illegible]ody minority who have ruled our country since formal independence was achieved in 1956 and only when all the Sudanese from all regions of the Sudan are in control of the affairs of their own country, concluded the SPLA-SPLM spokesman. [sentence as heard]

On the other hand, the ideology affairs committee of the SPLM has made a special appeal to our fighting forces by stating that, and I quote: Revolutionary combatants of the SPLA-SPLM: Imperialism and its local agents are intensifying their slanderous campaign of lies against your popular movement and malicious. [sentence as heard]

In the face of this we are firmly resolved more than ever before to continue the liberation war until victory over the forces of reaction is achieved.

Reportage on Interviews With Siwar al-Dhahab

Calls for Return of Exiles

PM181601 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 19 Apr 85 pp 23-27

[Interview with General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council and commander in chief of the Sudanese Armed Forces, by 'Afaf Zayn in Khartoum; date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-HAWADITH*: We are beginning to hear numerous reports claiming that the 6 April movement leaders are generals who are still loyal to the May revolution and that theirs was a clever movement mounted to absorb the political anger of the Sudanese streets.

Siwar al-Dhahab: Of course there is a minority which is an exception to the popular consensus and the clear demands reflected in the political general strike and the disruption of production at a time of a dire economic crisis. That minority had its own special interests, and that is why it clung to the old regime, but the figures indicate that it has no weight or influence and cannot change the people's confidence in their Armed Forces which have responded to the people's overwhelming call and thus demonstrated the most magnificent cohesion in Sudan's history. We in the Armed Forces watched the situation carefully to form a clear stand regarding all that was happening. Southern Sudan is also a part of this great, patient, and steadfast people.

AL-HAWADITH: Before you decided to join the 6 April popular movement, were there any particular conflicts within the ranks of the Armed Forces? How were the consultations held, and did they include the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM] in the south, headed by Colonel John Garang?

Siwar al-Dhahab: The Armed Forces were and still are united. The consultations included all the responsible sectors of the Armed Forces, and it was unanimously agreed at the highest level that we should take the side of the people. As regards the brothers in the south, we did seek their opinion and they showed their support for our decision by suspending armed operations in the south at midnight on 6 April, the day the Army and the people united. The situation is still calm and stable in that part of the homeland.

AL-HAWADITH: SPLM leader Col John Garang suspended military operations in the south on the night of the uprising, but then he called for the transfer of power to the people within 1 week despite your positive signals to him. How do you explain his impossible request at a time when you have expressed willingness to turn a new page and to end the armed conflict in the south?

Siwar al-Dhahab: I see that you have answered the question yourself. It is impossible and unwise to transfer power to the people in the space of a week. Let me draw attention to one other point. Since we all want democracy through expansion of the popular base participating in the government, we should remember that the Sudanese people are not only in Khartoum. Sudan is vast and has many regions. All the people should express their opinions, otherwise we will slip into the pitfall of minority rule. It is impossible to get the views of over 20 million Sudanese people in the east, west, north, and south within 1 week. Col John Garang's statement is not seen as his final stand on the question of transferring power to the people. we are still inviting him to a dialogue. That statement may not have been made by him personally, because the process of transferring power to the people cannot possibly be completed in a week. How can you tackle the legacy of 16 years and achieve a healthy and sound democracy in a matter of days?

AL-HAWADITH: Do you intend to take advantage of Libya's positive initiative, reflected in Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's telephone conversation with you, to find a just and satisfactory solution to the problem of the south, bearing in mind Libya's full support for the SPLM?

Siwar al-Dhahab: In his telephone conversation with me, Brother Chairman Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stressed that he was eager to help Sudan resolve its crises. I am sure of the colonel's positive stand toward us and of his good intentions. I am also confident that the brother colonel will use all his resources to help up through this phase. Furthermore, I am certain that he will contribute to the current efforts aimed at ending the fighting in the south. That is not strange, because the brother colonel's support for his Islamic and Arab nations is well known. We are bound to him by Arab and Islamic ties and kinship.

AL-HAWADITH: So far Ethiopia has said nothing about the recent change in Sudan. How do you explain its complete silence? Is it a cautious wait-and-see stance, or does it denote a continuation of Ethiopia's policy toward Sudan, and, bearing in mind the aid and support Ethiopia gives the SPLM, how would this silence be interpreted in southern Sudan?

Siwar al-Dhabab: If you recall, in our statement on foreign policy we said that we intended to mend our relations with certain states, particularly neighboring states. By these states I meant Libya and Ethiopia. I think that the brothers in Ethiopia are probably studying the situation. When I received the Ethiopian charge d'affaires in Sudan I gave him an oral message for Brother Colonel Mengistu.

AL-HAWADITH: Can you tell us the gist of that message?

Siwar al-Dhahab: My message to brother Colonel Mengistu was that we are interested in restoring the good relations which orginally existed between Sudan and Ethiopia. I am sure that the Ethiopian brothers have no desire to antagonize or interest in antagonizing the Sudanese people.

AL-HAWADITH: The policy of goodneighborliness and consolidation of relations with Egypt and Saudi Arabia prompts us to wonder how you envisage Sudan's relations with the northern belt of the Arab nation. What are the broad lines of Sudan's future moves in that region, where the Iraq-Iran war is raging, where the Palestinian question is still unresolved, and where Lebanon is resisting Israeli occupation?

Siwar al-Dhahab: I want to emphasize on this occasion that Sudan, which is anxious to regain its diplomatic health in the Arab world, is a part of the Arab nation, and what affects the

Arab nation affects Sudan. We uphold everything that serves the interests of this nation. In our statements on foreign policy we have reaffirmed our support for the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to an independent state and their legitimate right to continue their struggle until the full achievement of their national rights. We support everything that favors the Palestinian cause. We hail the tripartite coordination between the PLO, Egypt, and Jordan, and we welcome it as a good step toward the Arab nation's unification. I said a much His Majesty King Husayn during my telephone conversation with him, and I reaffirmed it in my contacts with the brothers in fraternal and friendly Egypt. As regards the Gulf war, I raise my voice to appeal for an urgent end to that war, which is draining Arab resources and keeping the nation from shouldering the greater and more important duty of supporting our Lebanese and Palestinian brothers facing the Israeli Government's intransigent and coercive policies. I am all for an independent Palestinian state, for peace in the Gulf, and for secure and legitimate coexistence of the states of the Arab region within secure and internationally recognized borders.

AL-HAWADITH: On the question of relations with the United States: Having witnessed the Sudanese people's uprising and the strike which preceded it, I have observed that there are limits which the Sudanese people do not want the United States to cross in its policy either toward Sudan or the Arab region. In the light of the democratic principles you uphold, will your revolutionary council and, later, your transitional government reexamine these policies with a view to drawing attention to and avoiding a setback in U.S.-Sudanese relations?

Siwar al-Dhahab: We are carefully examing the results of the past regime and the effects of its foreign policy on Sudan and the Arab world. We do not wish the transitional period to be too brief because we want this examination process to be thorough and objective in accordance with the dictates of Sudan's interests and commitment to its nation's objectives. The purpose of the transitional period is to conduct a general survey and inventory, open the economic, political, and development files, and submit the results for judgment to the authority chosen by the people. This survey will cover the attitudes and policies of our friends as well as those with whom the previous regime was not on good terms.

I must, on this occasion, mention the positive U.S. reaction to us. We have vital common interests with the United States. I have no doubt that the United States wishes to deal with a united, healthy, and economically sound Sudan without any pressures or difficulties. There can be no doubt that the friendly United States welcomes a healthy Sudan which pursues a policy of goodneighborly relations with its African neighbors. Our sole preoccupation at present is how to tackle the pressing economic issues following the damage done to the Sudanese economy and the massive debts incurred. We will prepare and deal with that during the interim period.

AL-HAWADITH: Have you formed any idea as to the length of the transitional period, and what are the revolutionary council's plans for the revival of the political parties during that period to pave the way for parliamentary elections that would determine the form of government and institutions?

Siwar al-Dhahab: We are now in the process of formulating a concept of the government that will run the country during the transitional period, and also a concept of the transitional period by which the interim government would be able to transfer power democratically and impartially to the people.

AL-HAWADITH: It is quite clear that Sudan's political future lies with political parties and that most of the leaders of these parties are abroad. So, on the basis of the democratic principles which you uphold and seek to implement, will these leaders be allowed to return to Sudan and given the full opportunity to resume their activities, organize their electoral lists, draw up their programs, and issue their own publications?

Siwar al-Dhahab: We spoke about that in our statement. We declared that we were giving the parties freedom of publication and expression. Freedom is essential, otherwise how can we transfer what we call a democratic government to the people, without there being freedom of opinion and expression? The national alliance, consisting of ideological parties, broadcast its first political statement over the official Omdurman Radio. That was the first time such a thing has happened in 16 years, and it took place only 3 days after the uprising by the people and the Armed Forces. Is that not irrefutable evidence that we are serious in what we say and that our words are not empty slogans or sweet promises? Has such a thing happened in any democratic Arab country?

AL-HAWADITH: Judging by what you say, it can be stated categorically that the presence of party leaders is now urgently needed for the organization of the participation process and the expansion of the base of democratic action to cover all sectors and trends. Will you open a new page with these leaders, who are voluntarily or involuntarily abroad, to serve the democratic process?

Siwar al-Dhahab: How can we speak about freedom and sweet dreams of democracy and at the same time prevent Sudanese citizens — the intellectual, enlightened, and sincere party leaders — from returning to Sudan? The homeland's door is open to every Sudanese citizen. Through *AL-HAWADITH* I appeal to all the brothers forced out by circumstances to return home. We need them. They will be safe and will be free to speak, express their opinion, and act within the bounds of the current laws which safeguard the homeland.

Norwegian Television Interview

JN180953 Khartoum SUNA in English 0938 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Rajab 27/April 18 (SUNA) — Interviewed by the Norwegian TV, Chairman of the TMC General Siwar al-Dhahab said the priorities of the transitional period are represented in the formation of a transitional government and overcoming the problems resulting from the deteriorating economic situation. He praised the assistance provided by Norway to Sudan and said efforts are exerted to overcome the famine that threatens a million children in Sudan. On the presence of huge numbers of refugees in Sudan, he said Sudan's hospitality to them would not change.

Egyptian Daily Interview

NC190748 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0705 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 19 Apr (MENA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese TMC, has said that the Armed Forces Command rejected a request from the former first vice president that it declare a state of emergency and confront the Sudanese people during the recent march staged out by national groups.

In an exclusive interview with *AL-AKHBAR*, published today, he said that the junior officers in the military commands never considered carrying out a coup. He added: I was careful to pay daily visits to the important military positions during the recent events and I spoke eagerly with both officers and soldiers, and I can confirm that no junior Sudanese officers planned to seize power. I did sense an increased feeling among all military personnel in sympathy with the just demands of the Sudanese man in the street. Hence, we had no choice but to side with the people, in order to avoid bloodshed and preserve our national unity.

He continued: We assumed power when the situation in Sudan deteriorated. We relieved the former leaders of their posts. The Sudanese citizens are demanding that some members of the state security organization, who abused their authority, be tried. He stressed that those from the former regime who abused their authority will be politically isolated, and that there will be no going back on Islamic Shari'a, though the manner of its application will be rectified.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab spoke about Egyptian-Sudanese integration, saying that the rapid completion of the overland route between Egypt and Sudan is a strategic need required by the two countries' march toward integration. It is an important artery necessary to the two countries' integrationist projects, which, it is hoped, will progress strongly in coming months. He added: The integration between Egypt and Sudan precedes by thousands of years the recent legislation on the subject. I would like to say proudly and convincingly and in all clarity and frankness that this integration will continue until God inherits the earth and all those upon it.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab concluded his interview by saying: After thanking God, we must thank the brothers north of the valley for the stand they took in solidarity with their brothers south of the valley. This is something that the brothers across the Nile valley have continued. Our thanks must also go to His Excellency President Husni Mubarak for his support for Sudan, both declared and undeclared, from the first hours of the revolution.

Intellectuals in South Support Siwar al-Dhahab

JN181448 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Apr (SUNA) — General Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the TMC and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, has received a congratulatory cable from intellectuals in Waw in the Southern Region. They asserted their support for the 6 April revolution, and expressed their congratulations to the Sudanese people and Armed Forces.

His excellency received a similar cable from intellectuals in the Bahr al-Ghazal Region. They pointed out that the right rule in Sudan should be a federal system, in order to guarantee the effective participation of the southerners in all national institutions. Otherwise, southern Sudan should be ruled during the transitional period in accordance with the provisions of the autonomy law.

Juba Trade Unions To Hold Support March 19 Apr

JN181525 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Juba, Sudan [date not given] — The Juba Alliance of Trade Unions will stage a popular march tomorrow morning in support of the 6 April popular uprising and the People's Armed Forces bias toward the people. The march will ask the commander of the military region to convey a memorandum to the TMC.

Staff Major General Peter (Cirillo), commander of the Equatoria military region, disclosed that the military committee that was formed to count and inspect the possessions of the state and the people has exposed many mistakes and a great deal of corruption by the defunct regime's servants in the regional government. These practices will be announced after the committee completes its mission. He said that the practices of the servants of the defunct regime and their abuse of the authority, public funds, and people's possessions contributed to deteriorating the economic situation in Equatoria Region.

Maj Gen Cirillo met yesterday with ministries' directors, and called on them to cooperate in order to achieve people's aspirations. He also met with the members of the region's economic committee, and urged them to find ways to boost the economy and exploit all available resources and potentials in order to achieve this objective and raise the masses' morale.

Kordofan Governor on 'Immigrants' Resettlement

EA190307 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Major General Mustafa Mahmud, commander of the central military area and commissioned governor of Kordofan Region, has stated that measures have been taken to transport 45,000 immigrants [nazuh] at Al-Ubayyid camp to their villages and areas at Dar Hamid, Umm Ruwabah, Barah, and Sawdiri. His excellency added that the transportation will commence the day after tomorrow, Saturday. Projects have been allocated to absorb them. A meeting was held with the chiefs of Al Kababish, Al Nawawir, Al Kawahla, and Al Dar Hamid [tribes] to discuss the transportation of these immigrants and provision of the necessities of life for them.

Concerning the water supply of Al Ubayyid city, his excellency declared acceptance of central support for the implementation of relief programs for the city's water by sinking new wells and cleaning the existing ones, and speeding up their inclusion in the water network. The total quantity of stored water is estimated at about 120,000 cubic meters, whereas the average daily consump-

tion amounts to 300 cubic meters [figures as heard] which necessitates the rectification of the situation.

TMC Member Meets Eastern Region Army Officers

JN181520 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Apr (SUNA) — Staff Major General Hamadah 'Abd al-'Azim Hamadah, member of the TMC, met with the officers, NCO's, and soldiers of the Eastern Region's military command at Khashm al-Qirbah this morning.

During the meeting, Maj Gen Hamadah discussed popular rejection of the defunct regime, the People's Armed Forces' bias toward the people, and the cohesion of the internal front and national unity. He indicated that the ranks of the Armed Forces are united. He affirmed that the Armed Forces' seizure of power did not stem from a desire to rule, but from a desire to hand over power to the people after the transitional period, not to exceed 1 year, ends.

The TMC member touched on priorities, the foremost of which are containing the reversal and deterioration of the economic situation; the drought and deserification issues; finding a peaceful, fundamental solution to the crisis in the southern part of the homeland; and intensifying efforts in order to increase production.

Maj Gen Hamadah spoke about fraternal and friendly countries' support for the 6 April revolution. He praised Saudi Arabia and its immediate support for Sudan. He also praised fraternal Egypt and the eternal relations between the two countries.

On the formation of a new government, his excellency said that the final formula has been achieved, and that the trade unions alliance and parties agree, first and foremost, on serving Sudan. On the trial of the pillars of the defunct regime, the TMC member said: We do not judge people by suspicions. We only judge those who have been convicted through documents, and who have disrupted people's lives. In this case, those people will face trial and legal procedures.

On Sudan's foreign policy, his excellency said that it stems from the principle of mutual respect and noninterference in other people's affairs. On the refugees, Maj Gen Hamadah said that the refugees commission is exerting arduous efforts in order to regulate the movement of the refugees in accordance with international charters and norms.

TMC Member Addresses Kassala Garrison Personnel

JN181225 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1049 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Kassala, Sudan, 18 Apr (SUNA) — Vice Admiral Yusuf Husayn, member of the TMC, has affirmed that the forthcoming phase requires more effort and work to rebuild the Sudanese economy after the country had inherited heavy debts, corruption, and favoritism. He affirmed the need for unifying ranks within the Armed Forces and the other regular forces by virtue of their affiliation to the whole homeland.

Concerning previous laws, he explained to officers, NCO's, and soldiers of the Kassala Garrison that all laws will be amended as soon as the study concerning the armed and regular forces is completed.

Concerning the refugee situation, he said that a special study will be conducted to determine the economic and social conditions of the refugees. He stressed that the mass media should be neutral and should not be subservient to any side during the transitional period.

Al-Jazuli on Foreign Relations, Civilian Rule

NC190753 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0720 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 19 Apr (MENA) — Al-Jazuli Daf'allah, a candidate for the premiership of the new Sudanese cabinet, has said that Sudan's relations with Egypt are eternal and take precedence over everything else.

In an interview published in *AL-JUMHURIYAH* today, Al-Jazuli stressed that his country is eager to establish good relations with its neighbors on the basis of mutual interest, noting that the sensitivities that existed between Sudan and Libya and Sudan and Ethiopia were the result of personal differences.

Al-Jazuli, who is the leader of the Sudanese National Grouping, discussed domestic developments in Sudan, stressing that the most important task in the current transitional phase is the election of a constituent assembly, which will then draft a permanent national constitution and convey power to the people, restoring democracy to the Sudanese citizen and eliminating the conflicts in the south through the application of regional autonomy.

Asked about the guarantees that the current military rule is transitional, Al-Jazuli said that the most important guarantee is that the military men themselves do not wish to continue to rule, while also declaring that the Sudanese people, who overthrew the former regime, are capable of ensuring the safety of their popular march.

Comments on Garang Remarks

GF181918 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 18 Apr 85 pp 1, 18

[Muhammad 'Abdin dispatch from Khartoum]

[Excerpt] In statement to *AL-KHALIJ*, Al-Jazuli Daf'allah, who is expected to be the next Sudanese prime minister, denied that any agreement has been reached with Colonel Dr John Garang, commander in chief of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, on the cabinet formation. He described the remarks by Garang that authority should be handed over to civilians within 1 week as illogical, suggesting the possibility that the news about the popular uprising has not yet reached Garang.

Al-Jazuli called on Garang and all the Sudanese people to work in a nationalistic spirit so as to achieve the demands of the Sudanese people. He said: The dictatorial regime has gone and

the people are living in freedom and in an atmosphere of popular revolution.

Press Association Devises Work Strategy

JN181209 Khartoum SUNA in English 1055 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, Rajab 27/April 18, (SUNA) — The Sudanese Journalists Association has devised a strategy for press work during the transitional period. The strategy called for legalizing the freedom of the press, and in order to facilitate the assignment of a free press, the strategy called for purging the press institutions from betrayal [words indistinct], as well as reinstating those who were dismissed.

It further called for representing the staff of press institutions at boards of directors and demanded that licenses for papers should be confined to corportate bodies, i.e. associations. It also called for amending the Press and Publications Act to cope with the freedom of the press as well as establishing a high national committee to devise a general information guidance that should be abided by all information bodies.

With respect to the ownership of the press institutions, the strategy advocates public ownership of all mass media institutions. The strategy said all press houses should either be owned by the employees of those houses or be owned by public shares or corporate bodies provided that employees get 55 per cent of the shares.

TMC Vice Chairman Addresses Farmers

JN181053 Khartoum SUNA in English 1028 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, April 18, Rajab 27 (SUNA) — Brigadier 'Uthman 'Abdallah, member of the TMC, yesterday spoke to members of the farmers association on their role in the current phase. This came in the meeting he held yesterday with the Farmers Federation Union in which he numerated the factors obstacled the agricultural growth in the country as misplanning, maladministration, lack of inputs and other problems. 'Abdallah promised to exert efforts to provide inputs and oil products for the coming agricultural season.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi on Past Officials' Accountability

JN181147 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1046 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Apr (SUNA) — Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has stated that the banner of freedom fluttered with the disappearance of the former regime. Sudan has been basking in the glow of the victorious Rajab revolution [6 April coup] since the first days of this revolution, a revolution which revived the Sudanese people's spirit and achieved cohesion between the Armed Forces and the citizens. His excellency defined the bases for calling to account corrupt officials of the defunct regime.

At a ceremony the committee entrusted with the affairs of Al-Mahdi's supporters held here yesterday evening to commemorate the prophet's ascension to heaven, the anniversary of Imam al-Mahdi, and the marriage festival, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said that corrupt officials from the defunct regime must be called to account because they violated the Constitution in 1969, killed prisoners without any trials in 1971, tortured political prisoners during Numayri's era, squandered the people's money, and used foreign loans and assistance in their own interests. Furthermore, they committed high treason by helping the Falasha emigration, distorting religion, and acclaiming a person as leader without carrying out necessary consultations.

He said that the experiment which took place in Sudan, and which was called an Islamic experiment, has nothing to do with the teachings of the prophet. He stressed that the sound Islamic trend is that which establishes a consultative political regime that will be governed by a constitution stipulating that the basic source of legislation is the Koran and sunna traditions. He added that the May experience can be viewed as a distortion and an exploitation of Islam. He called for saving Islam's reputation from the May experience and opening the door to a vanguard Islamic experiment.

The ceremony was attended by two members of the Transitional Military Council and several Arab ambassadors. A marriage was also held during the ceremony.

Muslim Brotherhood on Application of Shari'a

PM190821 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Apr 85 p 4

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "Muslim Brotherhood Demands Maintenance of 'Islamic Law'"]

[Text] Khartoum — "We will not make any compromise on the application of the Shari'a (Islamic law) and, if need be, we are prepared to die fighting to defend Islam!" Mrs Su'ad al-Fatih, general secretary of the Islamic Women's Union, who issued this challenge to Sudan's new military leaders, drew prolonged applause from the crowd. The Muslim Brotherhood is the only political organization which has taken advantage of the newfound freedom to hold public meetings. In 4 days it has held two public meetings — on Saturday 13 April and Tuesday 16 April — attended by 30,000 to 40,000 people, thus showing its strength and its determination to safeguard the "only achievement" of the former regime, overthrown by a coup d'etat on 6 April.

Brotherhoods in the "Museum of History"

It was initially thought that the Brotherhood had been discredited and weakened by its 8-year collaboration with Marshal Numayri, the fallen dictator. Its leaders held key positions in the Presidency and the government, in the one party, and in the magistrature. But after being arrested for "plotting" barely 2 weeks before the start of the people's uprising which led to the regime's collapse, they are now portraying themselves as "victims" of Numayri's "Marxist dictatorship." Brotherhood Secretary Hasan al-Turabi explained very persuasively on Tuesday evening that the Muslim Brotherhood in fact never stopped being "consistent opponents" within the state apparatus. Whatever the facts, the members of the Brotherhood clearly took advantage of their association with the government to expand and consolidate their organization and provide themselves with the means of claiming to succeed the man they pretended to serve.

In his speech Al-Turabi did not explicitly condemn the return to a multiparty system. But he strongly attacked all the rival parties, accusing some — particularly the Communist Party — of being "foreign bases" implanted in Sudan, and others of being "anachronistic." This was the term he used to describe the parties formed by Al-Ansar and Al-Khatimiyah, Sudan's two big brotherhoods, which he relegated to the "museum of history." Al-Turabi clearly aspires to attract these two movements' respective supporters into the Islamic and National Front, which he hurriedly founded last week, with the aim of making it, he explained on Tuesday, the "dominant and decisive force" in Sudan.

As for the Christian and animist southerners, who are now in a state of rebellion, Al-Turabi said that they will rally to the prophet's banner as soon as they realize that Islam is "a religion of tolerance and justice for all." Meanwhile, the leader of the Muslim Brotherhood, unlike the other political leaders, welcomed the establishment of the military regime in Khartoum and called on it to form a provisional government "strictly independent of the political parties." But this support, Mrs Su'ad al-Fatih explained, is conditional: "We are simply asking the TMC to maintain the Shari'a; if it does not keep its pledges on this, we will turn against it."

A Political Battle

The "battle for the Shari'a" is in full swing. It is fundamental in that it is essentially, one could even say almost exclusively, political. Its outcome will determine the government system which will be installed after the transitional phase, the duration of which has been fixed at 1 year, the economic and social structures, and the content of public education.

The Muslim Brotherhood has against it the trade unions, the professional associations, all the other political parties — including those which represent the Al-Ansar and Al-Khatimyah Brotherhoods — and almost all the officer's corps, whose options are either secular or officially Islamic but liberal. However, it seems that nobody dares condemn the Shari'a. Some just criticize the bad way in which it was applied under the old regime, but most observe silence. This is true of the Alliance for National Salvation — coalition of the trade unions and parties which organized the people's uprising against Marshal Numayri — whose charter says nothing about the fate of the Shari'a.

Jazuli Daf'allah, this grouping's candidate for the presidency of the provisional government now being planned, explained to us on Tuesday that the question could only be decided by universal suffrage and by a constituent assembly to be elected before the end of the transitional period. General Siwar al-Dhahab, leader of the new regime, stated less tentatively the previous day that the Shari'a would meanwhile be amended to purge it of its " negative aspects." However, in practice Islamic law has more or less been put to one side. Whatever happens, nothing has yet really been decided.

Sudan is passing through a period of uncertainty, which is illustrated by the junta's inability to form a provisional government, although its composition has been agreed with the political and trade union leaders.

CP Member Rejects Foreign Intervention

GF171506 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 16 Apr 85 pp 1, 14

[Excerpt] In an exclusive statement to *AL-WATAN*, 'Izz al-Din 'Ali 'Amir, member of the Sudanese Communist Party, yesterday said that a committee has been formed to review laws restricting freedoms. He said that the cancellation of all September 1983 laws issued by the late regime will soon be announced.

'Amir, who was speaking to *AL-WATAN* from London, added that Sudan rejects any foreign intervention whether from other Arabs or the United States. He affirmed that his country rejects the Egyptian mandate. He explained that the primary demand of the Sudanese people is to cancel the joint defense agreement with Egypt. 'Amir has also called for reestablishing self-rule in southern Sudan on a truly democratic basis.

Democratic Unionist Party Holds Seminar

JN191101 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Apr (SUNA) — The Democratic Unionist Party [DUP] held a political seminar here yesterday at the beginning of which the Party Secretary General Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi delivered a speech stressing that the DUP is the only party which did not get tarnished during the May regime. Al-Hindi stressed the party's support for the provisional government so that the government will be able to perform its duties. He said that young cadres in the party are preparing studies to remedy all the problems inherited from the May regime.

Lawyer Ahmad Zayn al-'Abidin also spoke at the seminar. He said that the DUP is a popular party, that it was originally established to call for independence, and that it was the first party that had called for an Islamic constitution.

Lawyer Sayyid Hamad al-Husayn, DUP assistant secretary general, said that the Sudanese people are the teachers of the Third Wowrld because they trimphed over the tools of oppression and dictatorship. He called for a trial of Numayri and all those who destroyed the country.

Dr Mubarak al-Fadil Shaddad, a prominent member of the party, and Al-Haj Madawwi Muhammad, another party member, delivered speeches at the seminar emphasizing the southern problem, the formulation of a constitution for the party, and plans to tackle the mistakes of the parties.

Japan Recognizes Transitional Government 19 Apr

JN191426 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, 19 Apr (SUNA) — The Japanese Government decided today to recognize the new regime in Sudan. The Japanese foreign minister affirmed that his country will pledge to maintain cordial relations with the Sudanese Government. He explained that a statement in this regard will be issued soon.

Yugoslavia To Develop Relations With New Regime

LD190311 Khartoum SUNA in English 1715 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, April 18 (SUNA) — Yugoslavia has expressed desire to consolidate and develop its relations with Sudan in all fields, Yugoslav Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

In a press conference held here today the Yugoslav spokesman pointed out that his country is deeply understanding and support(ing the struggle of the Sudanese people to overcome his enormous economic crisis to consolidate and maintain his independence and to adopt the non-alignment line in his foreign policy. Replying a question on the recent events in Sudan (the popular uprising) the Yugoslav spokesman said that these were of Sudan's internal affairs.

SPLA Radio: Garang Orders Release of POW's

EA181552 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Excerpts] A spokesman for the SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] informed Radio SPLA that the SPLA High Command has ordered the release of some prisoners of war captured earlier by SPLA forces in its operations.

In a brief statement by Colonel Dr John Garange de Mabior, commander-in-chief of the SPLA, and chairman of the Executive Committee of the SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement], on the occasion, he called upon the International Committee of the Red Cross to use its good offices to effect the release of the prisoners of war in accordance with established international practice. The SPLA High Command, the spokesman added, had taken the decision to set at liberty the prisoners of war in its custody as a gesture of solidarity with the recent revolutionary action of the masses in the streets of our capital.

In addition, the International Committee of the Red Cross was requested to assist in the release of a woman prisoner of war, by the name of (Hajja Zainab 'Abdallah Ismail), and above all help in the location of her relatives. (Hajja Zainab), who has lost most of her memory and can only vaguely recall that her husband was a surgeon called (Ali) (?stationed in Gulang), had been rescued by SPLA Forces during the attack on (Gulang) February 1984.

In a related development, nine other prisoners of war who were due for release chose on their own to remain with the SPLA. The SPLA High Command has ordered their incorporation into the SPLA with full status of an SPLA soldier. On account of their revolutionary action in opting to join the ranks of the SPLA, the High Command has decided to promote each one of them one grade above the original Sudanese Army ranks as from 6 April 1985.

With regard to the treatment of the prisoners of war in general, the commander-in-chief of the SPLA reiterated his previous directive by issuing strict orders to all SPLA Forces that enemy soldiers who fall captive into SPLA hands, or surrender themselves, should not under all circumstnaces be killed, and that they should in all cases be treated as humanely as possible in addition to being given medical attention whenever necessary. The commander-in-chief further stated that the prisoners of war, whose lives are sacred, were innocent fellow citizens like the rest of their colleagues in the Sudanese Armed Forces who have been engineered into action against the SPLA-SPLM by the lies of the successive reactionary regimes in Khartoum.

The commander-in-chief of the SPLA had gone on to say that the oppressive system which we sought to destroy was well equipped with all sorts of weapons including an armed force and the media, to mention a few. The destruction of this system dictates that we also must be armed. This arms component is the indispensable means by which we will have to seize power, since nobody would be ready to hand it over to us without a fight.

The commander-in-chief of the SPLA, in particular, called upon the comrades of the western Sudan to joint the SPLA-SPLM. take it as their own, and work within it like everybody else so as to build a new Sudan. If the west, south, or east work alone we might get only concessions for our respective regions, but could never hope to win the kind of decisive victory necessary for the transformation of the Sudan into the country in which everyone of us counts as much as anybody else.

Your organization, the commander-in-chief went on to say, is welcome and indeed you could organize a west Sudan SPLA-SPLM, and start recruiting from the Army, police, prisons, game [as heard], workers, students, intellectuals, and peasants. Some could join us in the bush, and we should be more than willing to give them the necessary training. As a matter of fact, a number of cadets from the west and the Beja are attending our second officers' course that has just started. Those of you who do not take up arms alongside us could still work from within towns, like Khartoum, with our SPLA-SPLM internal front.

At the end of his statement the commander-in-chief of the SPLA assured the comrades in the west of the country that all the necessary internal and external objective conditions for us to win were now fully ripe, and emphasized the need for all the necessary subjective conditions to be brought to bear on the situation besides exerting concerted efforts so as to realize our noble and historic objectives, the spokesman concluded.

SPLA Radio: Garang Criticizes Coup at Rally

EA181911 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 18 Apr 85

["Abstracts" from speech by "Chairman" John Garang at SPLA-SPLM rally; date and place not given — in English and colloquial Arabic] [Text] And now we bring you abstracts from the chairman's speech in which he analyzes the current political situation in the country:

These people insult our intelligence. Numayri [words indistinct] went to Washington for his minister of defense to take over and then they said there has been coup. There has been no coup in Khartoum. Public opinion has been led on. Public opinion in Sudan and abroad has been molded to believe that there has been a coup in Khartoum. There has been no coup in Khartoum. [applause]

Who was fighting with us all this time? The Ministry of Education? The Ministry of Health? [cries of "no" from the audience] It is the Ministry of Defense that has been fighting with us all this time. [applause] It is not the Ministry of health, not education, not social services nor anything. It is the Ministry of Defense. And who was the minister of defense? It is Siwar al-Dhahab and his General Staff. Taj al-Din Yusuf Hasan al-Hajj -- he is minister of state for defense. The whole General Staff and the Ministry of Defense. They did not take over. They are continuing. (?In effect) words are very oppressive. [laughs] The use of words [words indistinct] said when you use the word -- a coup, it means very big thing, but there was no coup.

When you say Siwar al-Dhahab has taken over, what has he taken over? Where was he? From where did he take over? He took over from where? He was always in Khartoum and always with Numayri. They say now he is on the side of the people. Where was he all this time? Why was he on the side of Numayri all this time, such a very cheap trick cooked up somewhere around. So that the people who were on the streets may return to their houses, and return to work, and matters proceed.

[Words indistinct] so if there is an interim military administration for 12 months, 18 months — that is all, 12 months, 18 months, will have gone. This is good. It is good for local and international reaction. They will have looted our country for 12 months, for 18 months. [applause]

And then after 12 months, 18 months, what happens? They will play another game. During these 12 months, 18 months, they will be planning. They will be planning as to how to continue the exploitation and oppression in our country. So after 12, 18 months what will most likely happen is that the reactionary political parties will take over. And then they go for another 4 years or 5 years until the people boil up again because it is not for long that you will oppress people, [words indistinct] people and they don't rise up.

During the last colonialism, direct colonialism, our things used, used to be taken in Africa, in Asia, in Latin America without shame. It was a right. An armed inspector, an English inspector, call him whatever you want (?once came). He took [words indistinct] things while we looking. There was nothing we could do. When this thing became too expensive, neocolonialism (?then) came.

And then they take them through different means. Neocolonialism has now become untenable. It has become as expensive if not too expensive than the other colonialism. You hear that the Third World countries are drowning in debts. They have debts. Sudan has debts of nearly $10 billion. Where do you think we can pay $10 billion? And how did we get these debts? [Words indistinct] How is it that we got $10 billion in debts? The interest on these debts which we must pay annually is more than our exports.

When we export we (?gave) more than what is wanted from us in terms of just interest, leave alone the principal, the capital (?we have) that is lying here. Obviously, we will not be able to pay our loan, and every year there is a Paris Club which is specifically for the Sudan to go and discuss what to do with the Sudan, what to do with Sudan's debts. And you know what the solution is. Every time they come up, we borrow another loan in order to pay the old loan. [laughter] We take a new loan for: paying the old loan. Most of you have worked. If this is how you manage your salary, you are in trouble. [laughter]

SPLA Radio: 452 Defect From Regular Forces

EA171424 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Rhino Battalion under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Martin (Makur Aleyo) received a large number of defectors from the Sudanese regular forces including 452 students and a number of government officials and technicians.

These individuals who have joined the SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] in response to the recent call by the commander in chief of the SPLA, Col Dr John Garang de Mabior, for the continuation of the fight against the May two regime and any of her fake system of a similar nature come from Gogrial, Abyei, Tonj and Rumbek areas. Immediately upon their arrival Captain (Dagana Muom) elaborated to them on the objectives of the SPLA-SPLM. It is worth mentioning that 1st Lt Francis (Bul Ayom) of the Army, 1st Lt (Joseph Kwal Wous) of prisons and Police Sergeant Alfred (Ediang Deng) commanded their respective units.

TUNISIA

AL-RA'Y on Deterioration of Relations With Libya

LD190827 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1418 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Tunis, 18 Apr (KUNA) — A Tunisian opposition newspaper here today said that "all indicators to existing Tunisian-Libyan relations suggest that the situation between them is deteriorating." Moreover, the newspaper criticized what has been attributed to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi as having said that he "will not visit Tunisia except after liberation."

The weekly opposition newspaper *AL-RA'Y* called on the Tunisian Government "to enlighten public opinion to be cognizant of the true facts so that we all will shoulder our responsibilities."

AL-RA'Y -- whose policy is set by the honorary chairman of the Tunisian League in Defense of Human Rights, Hasib Ben Ammar -- [spelling of name as received] said "since we deeply believe that the interests of the masses in Tunisia and Libya and the interest of the Maghreb and Arabism demand mutual respect, cooperation, and fraternity, we frankly say enough of such childish behavior."

The Tunisian paper turned to the subject of a radio service that goes under the name of Radio of the Holy Hatred and which has been calling for the murder of Tunisian Jews and for the confiscation of their properties, and said "we call on the brother officials in Libya to stop a radio service which the Tunisian citizens consider harmful to their sanctities and moral principles."

AL-RAY also dealt with the repeated Libyan threats to expel the Libyan [as received] from Libya. It said "we tell the Libyan leaders that our brethren workers are not a merchandise for selling or buying in the political market and respecting them and preserving their dignity are very dear to the entire Tunisian people."

WESTERN SAHARA

President Abdelaziz Views Relations With Morocco

PM171400 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 5-6 Apr 85 p 5

[Interview with SDAR President Mohamed Abdelaziz by APS — date and place not given]

[Text] Algiers — In an exclusive interview with APS, SDAR President and Polisario Secretary General Mohamed Abdelaziz discussed the development of the situation in the Western Sahara since King Hassan II's "propaganda visit" to the occupied city of El Aaiun, the development of the armed struggle, and the impact of the diplomatic victories which the SDAR is constantly winning on the world stage.

In President Abdelaziz' view, the Moroccan king's visit took place against a "far from brilliant background" characterized by the failure of the royal "wall" policy, a disastrous internal social and economic situation in Morocco, and Morocco's complete diplomatic isolation after the international consensus on the Western Saharan question and support for the Saharan people's independence struggle. "The Moroccan king, who is fond of sensationalism, found it necessary to engage in large-scale publicity and make a theatrical gesture to distract the Moroccan people once again from their real concerns," the Saharan head of state stressed, wondering how long this suicidal policy will last.

President Abdelaziz also said that "through his visit to El Aaiun, the Moroccan king wanted to make the international community think that he is still in a position of strength, and is holding on to the illusion that he has not yet lost the military game in Western Sahara." "He is trying to sustain the illusion of domination over Western Saharan territory," he added, "and that was what prompted him to stage this show in the occupied part of the Western Sahara to attract attention, especially media attention, for pure propaganda purpose."

But this cannot do anything to change the facts of the Saharan problem, Mr Abdelaziz also stressed, adding that "the king's visit to El Aaiun greatly antagonized the international community in that it was a challenge and an insult to its resolutions on the Western Sahara question." "This visit, which was made with great pomp, will not solve the regime's international crisis; instead it may aggravate all aspects of it, especially in the social and economic spheres, according to President Abdelaziz. This is especially true since preparations for this brief visit -- propaganda, means of ensuring the king's safety during his tour, and so forth -- gave rise to extremly extravagant and ostentatious spending which put a severe strain on the finances of the bankrupt Moroccan state," he added.

Referring to the sitaution at the military level, the Saharan head of state said that "it is futile to try to alter the military balance of forces in the field between the Saharan People's Liberation Army [ALPS] and the Royal Armed Forces [FAR], scattered behind the walls and attacked and harrassed every day by the Saharan fighters."

President Abdelaziz stressed that "more than 75 percent of national territory has been liberated, and the ALPS is launching offensives — when and where it wishes — against the occupier's positions and is waging an outright war of attrition which the Far will not be able to withstand indefinitely. This shows you that in fact the king's visit to El Aaiun, which he is trying to portray as a success, is just another failure.... It could not even conceal the major problem, which is that of a ruinous war which requires and demands a great deal," he added. "The fundamental problem is that of a people who want to live in freedom, whom the king simply wishes to condemn to disappearance, and whose land he wishes to steal."

After noting that in the Western Sahara there can be no "military solution" in place of a negotiated political solution without victor or vanquished, Mr Abdelaziz recalled that the use of force -- a concept of colonialists -- suffered resounding defeats in Vietnam and Algeria, to mention just two heroic revolutions.

"Efforts have been made by international organizations — especially the United Nations and the OAU — and there have been many initiatives by various sides to promote a political solution on the basis of the Saharan people's right to independence and territorial integrity. Despite all that, the Moroccan king still believes in a military solution and, in this case, it could not be the Sahara side which suffered defeat," the head of state also said, stating that "the Saharan people are more determined than ever to continue the fight and create all the right conditions and all the elements necessary to continue the armed struggle." "They have sound bases," he said, "which make their final victory possible and certain, backed by their right and the whole international community's support."

In reply to a question on the alleged promotion and development of the Western Sanara, President Abdelaziz said that "in reality what has happened in Western Sahara since its invasion is an effort to destroy all the existing values and achievements; economic establishments have vanished."

"What little Spanish colonialism left in the economic sphere has quite simply been misappropriated by a corrupt Moroccan Administration which has set up a vile system of nepotism he added, stressing that whole cities have been razed to the ground (Guelta, Haouza, Jdiriya and so forth). In El Aaiun itself districts have been completely destroyed and, worse still, all the Sahara's agricultural and livestock resources have been destroyed." "These resources," he continued, "which were the basis of our people's survival throughout history, no longer exist in the Sahara. The Moroccan invasion has brought only destruction, ruin, and fire, and the occupiers have indulged in a scorched-earth policy."

The Saharan head of state, who also condemned the Moroccan king's gamble and his intention to "modernize his army" with

credit of $1 billion, committing himself even further to military escalation, said that "the Western Saharan problem is and remains a decolonization problem."

"The Moroccan king is showing complete disdain for the relevant UN and OAU decisions and for the decisions of the whole world and is undoubtedly placing himself in open conflict with the international community," he said.

In conclusion he stated: "The time has come to tell Morocco's friends, those who supply it with arms and money and are financing its war, that it is time to review matters, rethink their attitude, and carefully consider the harmful consequences which their blind support of the Moroccan king could have."

Algiers Reports Moroccan Casualties

LD182035 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] In the Western Sahara there has been a series of attacks against Moroccan forces. They were launched from 6 through 13 April. Six Moroccan soldiers were killed and 13 others injured, according to the Saharan Information Ministry.

ETHIOPIA

Foreign Ministry Condemns U.S. Aid to Rebels

NC181252 Paris AFP in English 1239 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, April 18 (AFP) — Ethiopia today strongly condemned as a "sinister design" by the United States reports that Washington has asked the new Sudanese Government of General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab to allow a mercy corridor through its territory for the transfer of emergency relief supplies to rebels in northern Ethiopia.

It also warned it would "closely monitor" the response of the Sudanese leadership to the request which, it charged, posed a serious danger to regional peace and constituted a violation of Ethiopian sovereignty.

The condemnation, by the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry, came in response to reports in *THE WASHINGTON POST* four days ago that the Reagan administration had asked the new Sudanese Government to permit its territory as conduit for relief supplies to famine victims in the rebellious northern provinces of Tigre and Eritrea.

Officials of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) have repeatedly accused Ethiopia in the past of deliberately withholding relief aid from the rebels.

Early this month, they also charged that Ethiopian authorities were blocking large stocks of emergency food aid at the Red Sea port of Assab, refusing to use their fleet of trucks to deliver the supplies to famine victims.

Instead, they were using all their serviceable lorries to transport famine victims to resettlement camps, the officials claimed.

The Foreign Ministry statement today "regretted" what it said were continuing attempts by Washington to advance its "anti-Ethiopian political objectives under the guise of humanitarian assistance".

Ethiopia was grateful for all aid proferred through "proper legal channels" and had demonstrated its readiness and capacity to utilize all such aid effectively, the statement added.

"(But) the recourse by the United States Administration to illegal means and its request of the new Sudanese Government's cooperation in its sinister design pose a serious danger to regional peace", the statement said.

In the first reference here to recent events in Sudan, the communique accused "the defunct Numayri regime" of having played "havoc with the long-standing friendship between the peoples of Ethiopia and Sudan".

New Sudanese military leader Siwar al-Dhahab, who overthrew President Ja'far Numayri on April 6, said three days ago that his government wanted to improve relations with Ethiopia. He also denied that separatist guerillas in Eritrea were being trained in camps in Sudan. "We would never allow it because it would be contrary to good relations" between Khartoum and Addis Ababa, he said.

The Foreign Ministry statement today said Ethiopia would watch "with considerable interest whether the new Sudanese Administration's declaration in favour of peace and good neighbourliness materializes".

It also expressed the hope that Khartoum would take into account "the danger" the American request posed to the interests of the Sudanese and Ethiopian peoples and to regional peace in responding to Washington's call.

SERTO ADER Examines U.S. Military Bases in Region

EA181202 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0915 GMT 18 Apr 85

[From the press review]

[Text] We will now look briefly at an article on the front page of *SERTO ADER* entitled: The Tension in Our Region and the Guarantee for Our Security.

In addition to American imperialism's attempts to curb revolutionary activities in our region, it is carrying out modernization projects at ports and airports in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, Kenya, Oman, and other countries at a cost of billions of dollars with the aim of preparing them as suitable military bases. It is also amassing large amounts of modern armaments and nuclear weapons [as heard] in our region.

It is clear that our motherland, which is forging ahead with socialism as its development path for a stable economic and social life for her people throughits various development activities, is one of the countries that is being surrounded and is the target for the imperialist and reactionary forces of this kind.

These forces have today conspired widely on the one hand by organizing and supplying arms to those secessionist bandits who are challenging the unity of our motherland, and on the other hand they denigrate our revolution as a result of the problems caused by the evident drought in our country. They are trying everything possible to distort our outlined development policy in order to use this condition for their own ends.

The paper went on to say that our comrade revolutionary leader noted during his address to the second WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] Central Committee plenary session, that any revolution cannot achieve its objectives and develop along a smooth path unless it combats attacks from any direction and becomes victorious. So, notes the paper, strengthening the struggle that we have waged in all sectors to curb the coordinated ploys of our enemies is our obligation without alternative.

This is the conclusion of *SERTO ADER*.

KENYA

President Meets With Visiting Hungarian Official

EA181159 Nairobi KNA in English 0755 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Nairobi, April 18 — President Daniel Arap Moi today at State House, Nairobi held discussions with the visiting deputy foreign minister of Hungary, Dr Gabor Nagy. The discussions touched on bilateral and international issues. President Moi noted that relations between Kenya and Hungary were good and the two countries cooperated in various fields. He also pointed out that minor disagreements between the superpowers should not be allowed to threaten world peace which was the key basis for the advancement of the human race. Dr Nagy highly commended President Moi for his role in enhancing world peace through Kenya's active participation at the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organisation of African Unity. The Hungarian deputy foreign minister arrived in Nairobi yesterday and is due to leave on Sunday to continue with his East African itinerary that covers Tanzania, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Ethiopia.

Cooperation Communique Signed With Kenya

EA181215 Nairobi KNA in English 1000 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Mandera Apr 18 — Kenya and Ethiopia have resolved to continue to strengthen the existing cordial relationship and cooperation, especially along their common borders. A communique to this effect was signed in Negele in Ethiopia on 02 April [date as received], by the Mandera District Commissioner Mr Simon Chacha and his counterpart from Negele, Mr Eshetu Aredo.

Talking to KNA in his office after the successful trip, Mr Chacha, who was at the head of the Kenyan delegation, accompanied by the Wajir District Commissioner Mr David Mativo, said that the five-day meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere. Mr Chacha added that the communique included tightening of security along their common border, eradicating illegal trade, and illegal acquisition of identification cards.

Mr Chacha further said that in the past there had been cases when control of human and livestock diseases along the border was almost impossible due to uncontrolled movement. Mr Chacha who was also accompanied by senior government officials from Wajir and Mandera Districts said Kenya under the wise leadership of His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi, enjoyed and believed in good neighbourliness.

He observed that after the signing of the communique, cooperation and the existing relationship between the two sister states, will be even greater. Mr Chacha thanked the Ethiopian Government for the nice reception which he and his party were accord.

CHAD

Habre, France's Dumas Arrive in Am Timan for Talks

AB182026 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Excerpt] The town of Am Timan witnessed two events today. For the first time in its history, the town received the president of the Republic, El Hadj Hissein Habre, who was accompanied by several Cabinet members, members of the Central Committee of the UNIR [National Union for Independence and Revolution], the National Consultative Council, as well as some high-ranking officials of the Republic. Apart from this visit by the head of state to this Sahelian town of our country, the second event is the arrival of Roland Dumas, French minister of external affairs, to have talks with the president of the Republic.

Opposition Leader Appeals to GUNT Over Libyans

AB181634 Paris AFP in French 1445 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Lagos, 18 Apr (AFP) — Abakal Oumar Mahamat, the leader of the Union of Chadian People for National Reconstruction (UPTRN, opposition party), today called on the members of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT led by Goukouni Oueddei) to force Libya to withdraw its troops from northern Chad.

In an interview with AFP in the Nigerian capital, Abakal Oumar Mahamat deplored the fact that France should be the "accomplice" of Libya in the division of Chad by not respecting their commitment to what the former French minister of external affairs, Mr Claude Cheysson, said "If they go, we go. If they stay, we stay. If they come back, we come back."

Mr Mahamat is of the opinion that it is only when Libya leaves northern Chad that the situation will change for the better. He also called on Chadian leaders to meet for a roundtable conference with no preliminary protocol demands. He said that "the sovereignty of Chad is more important than any titles or rank," thus hinting at the problems of representation and legitimacy which, up to now, have hindered the inter-Chadian reconciliation meeting.

Briefs

BDEAC, ADB Loans — The Development Bank of the Central African States [BDEAC] and the African Development Bank [ADB] have granted separate loans to Chad during recent visits paid to Brazzaville and Abidjan by Planning and National Reconstruction Minister Joseph Yodoyman. In Libreville, the Chadian minister signed a loan agreement with BDEAC totaling 500 million CFA francs. The loan is for the rehabilitation of national animal husbandry and commercial development projects. While in Abidjan, Mr Yodoyman signed with the ADB an agreement for our country to receive a loan of 229 million CFA francs from the bank. [Summary] [*Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 17 Apr 85 AB*]

GABON

Bongo, French, Chadian Foreign Ministers Meet

AB181719 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1230 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] In view of what has been happening in the last few months, one can easily describe Libreville as the driving force behind Chadian reconciliation. Yesterday, Libreville, the Gabonese capital, welcomed within a 3 and 1/2 hour interval, the Chadian and French foreign ministers. Before Chadian Foreign Minister Gouara Lassou and French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas met, they held talks with their Gabonese counterpart, Martin Bongo, and President Omar Bongo. Apart from discussions on French-Gabonese cooperation, they also discussed Chad and efforts being made toward reconciliation in Chad. A few months ago, Chadian and French envoys were in Libreville to discuss the same issue. Last night Africa No 1 broadcast Gouara Lassou's statement on the issue, and this morning, Roland Dumas, who was received twice in audience by President Omar Bongo in the presence of the Chadian foreign minister, said he wanted to mark his trip to Africa with this important leg to Libreville before continuing his tour to Bangui and Ndjamena. What could have been the topic of discussion at this meeting between Omar Bongo, Roland Dumas, and Gouara Lassou? Let us listen to what Roland Dumas had to say about it:

[Begin Dumas recording] What did we talk about? Of course we discussed bilateral relations. We note with great satisfaction that these relations are excellent, and we are grateful for that. A large French community lives here in very good conditions, and work to ensure a positive policy of cooperation. I think the two parties — French and Gabonese — have developed their old relations of friendship in the economic, political and cultural fields. We did not have any disputes to settle. Of course, we have already outlined some projects within the framework of our bilateral cooperation. I have given instructions to our ambassador and his team that within the next few months these projects should be studied in depth.

We also discussed long-term multilateral events that will take place, and about some diplomats who will be leaving here in the next few months. First of all, we discussed the OAU conference that will take place in June. Although this conference directly concerns the countries of Africa, France has always been interested in what happens in Africa; first of all, because of cultural affinities and agreements of friendship that binds us with some countries such as Gabon. We also raised the issue of prospects for a (?France-African) summit. President Mitterrand asked me to consult President Bongo on the date and place as well as the agenda for this great international meeting. I have taken note of the views and ideas of President Bongo on this subject.

Finally, we, of course, discussed issues concerning the region, especially those concerning the Central African region, issues concerning countries bordering on Gabon, and we also talked about more burning issues like those in Chad. We noted that we had identical views with President Bongo on the issues discussed. Furthermore, I was able to hold discussions with my Chadian counterpart, who happened to be in Libreville since yesterday,

and who attended the dinner hosted last night by the President of the Republic at his palace. I took advantage of the presence of the Chadian foreign minister to discuss Chad. I am going to Chad now. In a few hours from now, I will meet President Hissein Habre. You will agree with me that it would not be proper to discuss the Chadian issue with you before meeting the Chadian head of state, therefore, I will reserve any comments for later. [end recording]

BENIN

CPC Delegation Arrives for Visit 18 April

AB191005 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] A delegation of the Communist Party of China arrived in our country very early this morning. It is led by Comrade Yang Haibo, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the committee [words indistinct] of the consultative and political conference of the Chinese people. The delegation was welcomed upon arrival by a delegation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin [PRPB], led by Comrade Ali Moussa Traore. The leader of the Chinese delegation, Comrade Yang Haibo, told our reporter Gerard Ahodote the purpose of his visit to the People's Republic of Benin:

[Begin Yang recording in Chinese followed by French translation] It is a friendly visit that falls within the framework of relations between Benin and the Chinese Communist Party. Benin and the PRC maintain excellent relations.

[Ahodote] What particular topics will be dicussed during your talks with the Beninese officials?

[Yang] Our talks will center on ways to further strenghten the cooperation between our two parties. We will also exchange views on problems of common interest.

[Ahodote] What is the state of the relations between the CPC and the PRPB?

[Yang] Relations between the two parties were established long ago. It is the duty of the officials of both parties to strenghten these friendly ties between them [passage indistinct] and we are very satisfied. Apart from the excellent relations existing between the two parties, our two governments also maintain very friendly ties thanks to cultural and economic exchanges between the two countries. Not long ago, our vice prime minister in the State Council, Comrade Tian Jiyun, paid a visit to your country. That visit contributed much to the economic exchanges between the two countries. I have come to your beautiful country with a view to strenghtening these friendly ties on the solid bases that already exist. [end recording]

PRC Donates Items to Ministry of Interior

AB181035 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] A very small gift often engenders great affection. This Chinese proverb was illustrated yesterday at the public security forces school where His Excellency Sun Zhicheng, the PRC ambassador to Benin, presented materials to the minister delegate to the Presidency of the Republic in charge of interior, security, and territorial administration. The presentation ceremony, which was very simple, was presided over by Comrade Edouard Zodehougan, minister of interior, security, and territorial administration, and by the PRC ambassador to our country, the People's Republic of Benin.

Five motorcycles with sidecars, 10 radio transmitters, foodstuff loaders [des chargeurs d'alimentation], and spare parts were donated by the Chinese Ministry of Security to the Beninese Ministry of Interior, Security, and Territorial Administration. This gesture by the PRC Ministry of Security will help to strengthen the bonds of cooperation and friendship existing between our two states. The PRC ambassador to Benin, while presenting the items to the Beninese minister of interior, expressed great satisfaction with the development and consolidation of the relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries.

On behalf of the head of state, Comrade Edouard Zodehougan thanked the PRC ambassador for the frank and cordial cooperation existing between our two countries. He pointed out that counting on our own resources does not mean that our countries' doors are closed to friendly countries.

GHANA

National Bank Announces New Cedi Exchange Rate

AB181842 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] The Bank of Ghana announces that with effect from the close of business today, and until further notice, the exchange rate of the cedi has been adjusted to 50 cedis to $1 U.S.

Botchway Announces New Budget 18 April

AB182215 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Summary] The secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchway, today presented the new budget for 1985-86 fiscal year. "At a news conference in Accra this evening, Dr Botchway said revenues will go up by 10 percent from 2 percent, from 22.64! billion cedis to 39.900 billion cedis. Development expenditure has doubled from 3.994 billion cedis to 8.025 billion cedis.

"According to the secretary, interest on deposit (?rate) has increased by 1 percent, while lending rate remains unchanged. He announced further reliefs on personal income tax." The tax exemptions were on educational expenses on children and an exemption of 20 percent of taxable income of self-employed disabled persons. The tax exemptions were also extended to unmarried women with dependents and married women with dependents. The duty exemptions on agricultural inputs as well as duty (?fees) levied on crude oil are still maintained.

"Ghanaians resident abroad may now open foreign currency accounts with the commercial banks authorized to deal in foreign exchange. The secretary announced that regional hospitals are to be rehabilitated at the cost of over $10 million. Two hundred more Tata buses for the Omnibus Service Authority and 50 new Setra buses for the State Transport Corporation will be imported.

"Dr Botchway said the economy registered significant improvement in 1984.

"Gross domestic product rose by 7.6 percent." Inflation is now at 40 percent from 123 percent in 1983. The finance and economic planning secretary said expenditure has been reduced by 1 billion cedis. "Thus the budget deficit stands at 4.844 million as against the original budget figure of 5.875 billion. This deficit was financed through domestic and foreign borrowing."

New Prices for Petroleum Products Announced

AB190835 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Following the new exchange rate of the cedi, the Ministry of Fuel and Power has announced new prices for petroleum products. With effect from today, premium will sell at 95 cedis; regular 90 cedis; kerosene 50 cedis; and gasoil 80 cedis.

NIGERIA

Hundreds of Chadians Repatriated 2 April

AB181747 Paris AFP in French 1329 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Lagos, 18 Apr (AFP) — Several hundreds of Chadians, arrested during a police swoop in Maiduguri (located in the extreme northeast region of Nigeria) in June 1984, were repatriated by trucks to Ndjamena on 2 April, it was learned today from various sources in Lagos. According to these sources, partially confirmed by the Chadian Embassy in Lagos, 350 to 500 Chadians were repatriated by military trucks from Nigeria to Ndjamena, despite the official closure of the Nigerian land borders. These Chadians were arrested during a massive police swoop that took place in the working-class neighborhoods of Maiduguri; this is a Nigerian city nearest to the Chadian border that sheltered several thousand Chadians, especially during the conflict in Ndjamena between Mr Habre's northern forces and those of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) of Mr Goukouni Oueddei. According to the Chadian ambassador in Lagos, these Chadians were released on arrival in Ndjamena, whereas, according to certain opponents of Mr Habre's regime, they are imprisoned in the Chadian capital.

SENEGAL

President Abdou Diouf Comments on Visit to U.S.

AB181646 Dakar PANA in French 1055 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Dakar, 18 Apr (APS-SEN/PANA) — The Senegalese head of state, Abdou Diouf, launched an appeal on Wednesday evening in Dakar to "all Senegalese" to help "strengthen the credibility" of Senegal which constitutes the country's strong point and to adopt "serious and positive attitudes toward work and the mobilization of all people."

President Abdou Diouf, who is back from Washington where he paid a 5-day visit that enabled him, among other activities, to inaugurate the headquarters of the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium, Intelsat, called on all Senegalese to stir up their imaginations to "build Senegal, embellish and consolidate it." He said he felt sad each time he notices "flighty attitudes, irresponsible and childish behavior." Taking stock of this visit, during which he met President Ronald Reagan and held talks with officials of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, USAID, and the Peace Corps, Abdou Diouf expressed satisfaction with the "the very positive" outcome of all his meetings.

During talks with the IMF director general, President Diouf reasserted Senegal's decision to honor all its commitments, applying the normal criteria, and adding: "We will continue to apply rigor, organization, method and austerity to our actions, with the aim of devising a policy of economic revival for our country's progress." At talks with the president of the World Bank, he said, the same spirit of understanding prevailed because Senegal has decided to fulfill its defined objectives. He said, "we are going to establish a precise plan of action" that will take into account the recent study of the World Bank consultative group. In addition, Abdou Diouf and the bank president discussed the need for Senegal to "adapt scientific and technical research to the country's development, improve the activities of the semipublic sectors, and solve the problems facing Miferso [Eastern Senegal Iron Ore-Mining Company], and the (?turf) [de la tourbe], over which Senegal and the World Bank share divergent views; however, that does not exclude dialogue and agreement. With regard to food aid, the Senegalese head of state declared that the American authorities showed great understanding and promised that the famine-stricken people of Senegal would continue to receive food supplies in order to ensure their normal feeding. In this respect, he admitted, "our situation is certainly less serious than that of many other countries, but we still have problems." Mr Diouf expressed satisfaction with having been chosen to chair the inauguration of the Intelsat headquarters, stressing that for Senegal, "Intelsat constitutes an irreplacable instrument which we will continue to vigorously support in its objective of developing telecommunications in the Third World."

Eleven Arrested PDS Militants Granted Bail

AB181118 Paris AFP in French 0825 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Dakar, 18 Apr (AFP) — Eleven militants of the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS), who were arrested on Tuesday morning for questioning by the police, were granted bail yesterday evening and are to stand trial on Friday, a PDS spokesman told AFP. According to the spokesman, the PDS thinks that putting these militants who were arrested on Tuesday on trial constitutes a "blatant provocation." In fact, these militants were accused of "having participated in a gathering that could have disturbed public peace." The militants stand the risk of imprisonment or fines if they are found guilty. Most of these militants were arrested as they began to pray in the street on Tuesday after a cordon of policemen had prevented them from entering one of the principal mosques in the center of Dakar. Recently, PDS leader Abdoulaye Wade called on all Senegalese to go to the mosques and churches on Tuesday mornings in protest against the government. The PDS, which is the main opposition party in Senegal, has 8 seats in the National Assembly while the ruling Socialist Party has 111.

NAMIBIA

Control of Security Units To Be Transferred

MB190519 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] The command and control of the security branch of the police and of the Koevoet combat unit in South-West Africa is to be transferred to the commissioner of police in South-West Africa from the beginning of next month.

In a statement issued in Cape Town, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said that members of the South African police attached to these units will be seconded or transferred to the South-West African police. All other members on duty in South-West Africa at present will be withdrawn from the territory soon.

Multi-Party Leaders on Transitional Government

MB182030 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2000 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Windhoek, April 18, SAPA — Koevoet is to be disbanded in its present form. SWA/Namibian Multi Party Conference [MPC] leaders said on their return to Windhoek tonight the effective dissolution of the controversial South African counter-insurgency police unit in the territory was one of the implications of the proposed transitional government announced by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, in the assembly.

In terms of the proposed transfer of powers to the new MPC government, South African members of Koevoet would be recalled while SWA/Namibian components of the special police unit would be incorporated in the SWA police force.

The new transitional government would take control of the SWA police force, including SWA/Namibian elements of the security police in the territory. Internal defence operations of the SWA territory force would likewise become a function of the transitional government, MPC leaders said.

"When it comes to a war across or on the border it is a totally different matter and we will have no say whatsoever." The chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, told a news conference at JG Strijdom Airport. "We will have no control over the South African Defence Force."

He said protracted negotiations on SWA/Namibia's future had deprived the people of participation in their government and in negotiations on their future. For that reason, the MPC had asked South Africa to take back the powers of government of its representative in SWA/Namibia, the administrator general, and to hand over those powers to the MPC's proposed transitional government. "We feel this government must rule until this country has an elected government in terms of a generally acceptable settlement plan," Mr Mudge said.

The MPC's request for a transitional government was accepted in principle by South Africa, but, Mr Mudge said, the move would not mean that SWA/Namibia would be granted independence. "There will still have to be a South African representative in this country," he said. "But his responsibilities and title will differ from that of the administrator general."

Unlike the situation in the previous SWA/Namibian interim government, the South African representative in the territory would not be empowered to refer laws back for political reasons to the proposed legislature. "There should be no reason whatsoever that his signing of the laws will be a mere formality [as received] unless the laws are unconstitutional," Mr Mudge said.

Unless that was the position "not one of us will serve in the government for one day," because the MPC leaders did not intend "to be the stooges of anybody."

RSA Sovereignty Affirmed

MB190513 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2110 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Windhoek, April 18, SAPA — The ultimate sovereign power over SWA/Namibia remained vested in the South African parliament and its state president, and may not not be taken over by any government in the territory until independence, Multi-Party Conference leaders said in Windhoek tonight. Except for those sovereign powers of government, the proposed transitional administration in SWA/Namibia would exercise all functions, including those vested in the administrator-general of the territory.

They said the status of South Africa's representative in the territory was unclear at this stage, but his title might be changed to that of governor-general or high commissioner.

The SWA National Party [SWANP] representative in the MPC, Mr Eben Van Zijl, told a news conference the Republic had given an "unambiguous" undertaking to the MPC that the proposed transitional administration would enjoy effective power "to be used for good government" of the country. "We are satisfied with the way in which our requests were met, because it is precisely what we have asked for."

Mr Van Zijl said the transitional government would not jeopardise in any way United Nations Resolution 435. "But not jeopardising UN Resolution 435 as it stands now," he said.

Among the reservations mentioned about the UN settlement proposal was that a constitution for independence should be drawn up before such a constitution was submitted to the electorate, and not the other way round as envisaged in the UN resolution. Quoting a UN official, Mr Brian Urquhart, the SWANP representative said UN Resolution 435 was not a "holy cow" and was nothing more or less than a plan for SWA/Namibia to gain independence. It should be possible to adjust and amend UN Resolution 435 "to conform with the process set in motion by the MPC," Mr Van Zijl said. South Africa was committed to effect UN Resolution 435 when Cuban military forces left Angola and "what is taking place in tis country cannot be seen as South Africa's abandoning its international commitments in terms of Resolution 435."

The chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, said the proposed MPC government was intended to bridge the gap between now and eventual independence, however long it took. Until that happened, "we cannot punish the people to this country" by withholding from them participation in government.

The leader of the SWA National Union pro-MPC group, Mr Moses Katjioungua, said it was the aim of the MPC to achieve internationally-recognised independence for SWA/Namibia. "As things stand at this point in time, international recognition can be achieved only through UN Resolution 435." He added that a team of South African legal experts were expected in Windhoek next week to draft a bill in consultation with the MPC for the institution of the transitional government.

The planned government should be established in June or July.

Mr Van Zijl said it would be known only once the draft legislation had been finalised, to which extent the South African Government had acceded to the MPC's detailed prposals submitted on March 25.

SWAPO Issues Statement on Interim Government

MB190533 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] SWAPO says in a statement issued in London that Mr Botha's announcement was a clear rejection of UN Resolution 435. The statement said it was clear that South Africa intended to seek international approval for its internal setup in the territory.

It added that South Africa had consistently avoided the implementation of Resolution 435 and in recent years had campaigned for its destruction.

Vow To Continue Guerrilla War

MB190623 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] SWAPO has vowed to continue the guerrilla war in Namibia. The pledge comes after the South African announcement that an interim government is to be established in Windhoek.

SWAPO says it will not participate in such a government, and that it wants direct talks with Pretoria, which the organization pescribes as a colonial and occupying power. Leading SWAPO member in Namibia, Anton Lubowski, says SWAPO guerrillas will not lay down their arms, and the bush war will continue.

[Begin Lubowski recording] SWAPO is not prepared to participate in an interim government, or in any government, for that matter, that is not been elected by the population of Namibia, and that is not internationally recognized. We are only interested to have free and fair democratic elections inside the country under international supervision, and through that, achieve internationally recognized independence. That is why we will not participate in any sort of interim government.

In fact, I do not think that it can be given any kind of recognition, this interim government, because they will only exist on paper, I think, and because they will not have the portfolios of defense and foreign affairs, and possibly also not finance. [end recording]

SOUTH AFRICA

President Botha Addresses House of Assembly

Announces Namibia Government Plan

MB181515 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1509 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] House of Assembly, April 18, SAPA — An interim mechanism for the internal administration of SWA/Namibia is to be introduced pending internationally accepted independence, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha said today.

President Botha made the announcement during the debate on his vote in budget debate. He said the granting of more representative administration to the territory, as was the case in 1979, did not violate the South African Government's international commitments. Mr Botha said that in considering the Multi Party Conference's proposals the South African Government had taken into account:

— Direct rule by the administrator-general was intended to be an interim arrangement;

— The leaders of the territory must themselves work out their constitutional future;

— The leaders of the territory must accept greater responsibility for the administration of SWA/Namibia; and

— The South African Government cannot consult the leaders of the territory on an ad hoc basis, it needed to consult them in some institutionalised form.

"Legislative and executive authorities for SWA/Namibia will accordingly be reinstituted which will be empowered to promulgate a bill of rights and establish a constitutional court and a constitutional council.

"At the same time the South African Government wishes to emphasise that for as long as there is a possibility that the present international negotiations hold any realistic prospects of bringing about the genuine withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, the South African Governemnt will not act in a manner irreconcilable with the international settlement plan."

Consequently:

— The South African Government will retain all those powers in respect of SWA/Namibia which are vested in it at this stage, including foreign relations and defence.

— All laws of the legislature will require the signature of the administrator general.

South Africa will continue to negotiate with the United Nations and the international community on achieving internationally recognised independence for SWA/Namibia.

It will continue to consult with and be guided by the leaders of SWA/Namibia and will try to involve them in discussions with the international community.

While the current negotiations hold any possibility of bringing about the genuine withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, South Africa will regard any draft constitution produced by the constitutional council as a basis for future discussion or as a proposal which could be submitted to the constituent assembly envisaged in the international settlement plan.

Mr Botha said the proposed arrangement should accordingly be seen as an interm mechanism for the internal administration of the territory pending agreement on an internationally acceptable independence for the territory.

"As I told parliament on April 27, 1984, the people of SWA/Namibia, including SWAPO, cannot wait indefinitely for a breakthrough on the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola.

"Should it eventually become evident, after all avenues have been thoroughly explored, that there is no realistic prospect of attaining this goal, all the parties most intimately affected by the present negotiations will obviously have to reconsider how internationally acceptable independence may best be attained in the light of prevailing circumstances.

"In the meantime, South Africa will continue to work for an internationally acceptable independence for SWA/Namibia. It will continue to search for a reasonable formula for genuine Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

"It will continue to strive for stability and peace in the region by encouraging all the parties, including SWAPO and Angola, to resolve their differences around a conference table instead of violence.

"As has already been announced, South Africa has completed the withdrawal of its forces from southern Angola. The MPLA government will have to ensure that SWAPO does not step up its violence against either the peoples of SWA/Namibia or face the possibility of a reversion to the situation which prevailed before the Lusaka agreement.

"South Africa will continue to encourage dialogue between all the SWA parties in the hope that they will find a basis for a still broader consensus in respect of the future of the territory."

"If the parties of SWA/Namibia cannot achieve a modus vivendi at this stage, then the prospects for the success of independence, however it comes about, are limited. The parties must understand that no single group will be able to dictate what the future of the country will be.

"South Africa will continue to insist that all the SWA parties be treated equally and impartially. If the United Nations wishes to play a role in the future of SWA/Namibia it will consequently have to demonstrate that it will be to carry out its functions impartially. [sentence asreceived]

"On these understandings we consider that the implemenation of the proposals of the MPC can make a significant contribution to the goals of national reconciliation, national welfare and eventually the peaceable attainment of a nationally acceptable and internationally recognised independence," Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha said it would have been preferable if the MPC had a clear mandate from the people of SWA/Namibia. "And I want to make it clear here today that the MPC has committed itself to have any future constitutional plan tested by the country as a whole. However, a national election at this time would complicate current events to achieve an internationally acceptable independence for SWA/Namibia."

The MPC had, beyond dispute, done everything in its power to involve all the parties of the territory in its deliberations and would continue to do so, he said.

Sketching the background, Mr Botha said the MPC proposals put to him on March 25 had requested the establishment of an "internal government which would promote national reconciliation, national welfare and a nationally acceptable and internationally-recognised independence."

The proposals included a constitutional council which would be responsible for constitutional questions, and in particular, for the drafting of a constitution, which would ultimately be submitted to the electorate for approval.

"In considering the MPC's proposals, the South African Government has borne in mind the long period which has elapsed since South Africa accepted in April 1978 the Western proposal for the independence of SWA," he said.

In terms of that proposal, the territory should have become independent by the end of 1978, but independence was repeatedly delayed because of deviations by the United Nations and SWAPO from the original contact group proposal, because of the bias of the UN in favour of SWAPO, and because of the continuing threat posed by the presence of Cuban forces in Angola.

"In the meantime, the people of SWA have had to wait seven years and are still unable to exercise their right to self-determination."

The last general election in the territory, in December 1978, had led to an overwhelming victory for the DTA, as it was then composed.

Major responsibilities for the internal administration of the territory had subsequently been entrusted to a national assembly and a council of ministers, but this structure was not recognised by the international community.

By the end of 1982, the original term of office of the National Assembly had expired and been extended by decree. After four years, during which defections from then ruling party had taken place and dissent among leaders was mounting. [sentence as received] The chairman of the Council of Ministers had resigned in January 1983. The council had accordingly been disbanded and the National Assembly dissolved. All its and the National Assembly's powers had reverted to the administrator-general.

"It was stressed at the time this was purely an interim arrangement," Mr Botha said. With a view to ensuring the continuation of internal institutions in SWA/Namibia, he had announced on November 20, 1982, that the South African Government would decide, in the light of the situation prevailing at the end of February, 1983, whether another general election should be held in the territory, and if so, on what basis.

Elections had not been decided on and, instead, the administrator-general had held consultations with the SWA parties and in April 1983, he had proposed the establishment of a state council which would advise him on political matters. "The parties of the territory preferred, however, to organise their own forum for discussion, which took the form of the Multi-Party Conference."

In parliament on January 31 last year, Mr Botha had said it was up to the leaders of SWA/Namibia to decide what they were going to do and to do so urgently. The MPC had responded positively to this appeal, and issued a declaration of basic principles on February 24 that year. On April 18, it had reached agreement on a charter of fundamental rights and objectives. "It decided, inter alia, that the people of SWA/Namibia desired independence, free from external domination and prescription. It further agreed that the basic rights of all South West Africans should be guaranteed," the state president said.

"The MPC has never claimed to be the sole representative of the people of SWA/Namibia. It has proved that it was willing to discuss the future of the territory with other political parties, including SWAPO."

From May 11 to 13 last year, it had held discussion with SWAPO in Lusaka and at this meeting the parties had managed to reach consensus on a number of important points. It was hoped all parties present would sign a "compromise joint communique" but, immediately before the final session, the leader of SWAPO, Mr Sam Nujoma, had met with a foreign diplomat who evidently persuaded him to change his attitude. "Instead of signing the communique, SWAPO launched a vitriolic attack against certain members of MPC."

In a statement on October 31, 1984, the MPC had once again invited SWAPO and the other parties of the territory to join it in discussions on the future of SWA/Namibia. "SWAPO ignored its invitation and the MPC accordingly decided to proceed on its own. That SWAPO's views and those of other parties are not included in the MPC's proposals is due solely to their own decision," Mr Botha said.

The MPC had eventually presented its proposals to him on March 25.

Angolan Talks Considered

MB181524 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1518 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] House of Assembly, April 18, SAPA — South Africa was willing to hold ministerial discussions with Angola on the maintenance of peace in the region, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

Replying to debate in the committee stage of his budget vote, he said South Africa had withdrawn from southern Angola despite SWAPO's "continuing terrorist activities", but in the hope that this decision would enhance prospects for peace in the region and, in particular, lead to the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola.

"However this action will not materially diminish the ability of the security forces to protect the people of South West Africa/Namibia.

"On the contrary, it places the burden for ensuring that cross-border violence does not escalate, squarely on the shoulders of the Angolan Government. It is for them to determine what course events along the border will take.

"South Africa is willing to hold ministerial discussions with the Angolans on the maintenance of peace and stability in the region and on other questions of regional importance.

"The Angolans must accordingly decide whether they wish to proceed along the road of peace and dialogue, or whether they wish to return to the cycle of escalating violence which characterised the situation before the Lusaka agreement."

Mr Botha also said the command structure of certain police units in South West Africa/Namibia would soon be transferred from the South African police to the administrator general of the territory. When this occurred, all police functions there would be exercised by the South West African police force.

"This is in keeping with the government's view that wherever possible, administrative functions affecting the territory should be in South West African hands."

Communist Party's Role

MB190818 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0813 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] House of Assembly, April 19, SAPA — No political party represented in parliament could saitisfy the demands of the forces of hatred, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha said today. Speaking during his vote in the budget debate, President Botha said Marxist/Leninism openly used the African National Congress (ANC) as a vehicle to achieve its determined form of so-called freedom for South Africa.

"The ANC is, according to the South African Communist Party

(SACP), the main immediate instrument for the achievement of the aims of the so-called national democratic revolution. Whether the Communist Party or the ANC will eventually be the dominating factor does not matter.

"The fact is that they influence one another to overthrow this state and they want to bring about a dictatorship, supported by a so-called people's militia which will replace the present SA Defence Force and police force.

"One has only to study the works of Dr Voslensky to see what these forces dictated to by Moscow really have in mind. Through intimidation and dictatorial control the masses are exploited and used to serve the interests of the governing elite."

Mr Botha said that in this connection he was reminded of what Alexander Solzhenitsyn said in 1975, namely, that the situation in the world was not just dangerous or threatening, it was catastrophic. It has to be realised that the tremendous price of hatred was there in the Soviet Union and that it flowed from there, throughout the world. It was necessary to stand up against it and not try to give it everything it asked for. There was only one thing which could be raised against violence and that was firmness.

"No political party represented in this House can satisfy the demands of these forces of hatred. I also state that these forces are not representative of the large majority of South Africans", Mr Botha said.

Assesses 'Current Threats'

MB190809 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0802 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] House of Assembly, April 19, SAPA — It had become clear the United Democratic Front [UDF] not only acted in its own right, but had become an internal extension of the African National Congress and the South African Communist Party, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha said today.

Giving an assessment of the current threats to South Africa during his speech in the Assembly, he said: "The process of politicisation and mobilisation, in which especially the UDF has an important role and which takes place in a still deteriorating economic situation, has attained such proportions that the potential for extensive countrywide violent disturbances, has increased markedly."

Other "threats" Mr Botha dealt with were the disinvestment campaign, the incessant condemnation by African states of South Africa's internal policies, and instability in Southern Africa creating opportunities for superpower involvement.

"It is fervently to be hoped that all reasonable people, inside and outside South Africa, should take note of the hard realities of our country and judge our actions in those terms, he said. [Johannesburg SAPA in English at 0909 GMTon 19 April transmits a correction to this item deletingthe previous two paragraphs]

"Any assessment of the security threat against the Republic is at present dominated by a drastic escalation of the revolutionary climate in the country."

While it was accepted that real grievances existed which created unrest among black people, the aim of the UDF and most of its structures was not peaceful socioeconomic and political change. "Their end goal is the destruction of our system of government and civilised values," Mr Botha said.

Although the UDF professed its opposition to violence, the results of its action indicated the contrary, as was clearly evident from the murder, arson and intimidation in the Eastern Cape and elsewhere. The organisation's immediate aim was to mobilise the masses and incite them towards confrontation with the authorities.

"They hope in this way to create a spiral of increasing violence which will culminate in revolution."

Regarding the ANC's instructions to the UDF to make the country ungovernable, the president quoted a recent Dutch publication's interview with an ANC representative, Mr Godfrey Motsepe, who has said:

"Fantastic work has been done by the ANC cadres in the country, including those operating legally within mass organisations. We have said to them make South Africa ungovernable, and the country becomes ungovernable."

"This is rather far-fetched propaganda," Mr Botha said.

The extent to which the UDF supporters had executed ANC instructions appeared in a statement made by Mr Thani Mali, chairman of the committee which organised the massive worker stayaway in November last year. After the stayaway, he had said their purpose was to make South Africa ungovernable, and to force the government to declare so-called "liberated zones."

"Furthermore, leading ecclesiastics such as Dr Beyers Naude in effect propagate conflict with the authorities when the pleads for a campaign of responsible civil disobedience because, as he puts it, the church has no choice but to organise meaningful resistance," Mr Botha said. Neither Dr Naude or any other church leader could, however, guarantee their calls for and planning of "responsible disobedience" would not lead to violence and loss of life.

"It has become particularly clear that the UDF not only acts in its own right, but has become an internal extension if the ANC and of the SA Communist Party."

In his interview, Mr Motsepe had said: "There are innumberable ANC people active in legitimate organisations (meaning the UDF) but who, for understandable reasons, cannot stand up and say: I am a member of the ANC. This would amount to signing your death warrant."

Mr Botha said there were strong indications the SACP had strengthened its grip on the ANC to such an extent little doubt remained as to who really set the pace in the organisation.

The refusal by Nelson Mandela to renounce violence and the insistence by the ANC/SACP/UDF "conglomerate" on the convening of a national convention clearly illustrated they remained intent on the acquisition of power by any available means.

Various ANC leaders had recently, as a result of his (Mr Botha) conditions for dialogue and negotiations, emphasised that dialogue had, since its creation, been part of the ANC's policy. They had also, however, emphasized the time for dialogue was not yet ripe because the ANC would have to negotiate from a position of weakness.

"It is quite clear that it is expected of the government to abdicate before it will be granted the highly dubious privilege of participating in such a convention," Mr Botha said.

By making use, in particular, of suscepetible youth as a trigger for radicalisation, attempts were also made to incite parents, community and workers organisations to action and to confront the state. "This state of affairs cannot be accepted. I know I have the majority of South Africans supporting me if I say the government will not abdicate to these forces," the president said.

Discusses Black Relations

MB190910 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0859 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] House of Assembly, April 19, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has invited leaders of other political parties to join the special Cabinet committee on black constitutional affairs to form the nucleus of a negotiating forum with black leaders.

"I am not pleading for coalitions or fusion (sameumelting)," he said during the debate on his budget vote. "I am pleading for a national team effort of this house to find solutions to our most burning question along the way indicated by me." [sentence as received]

Mr Botha referred to his speech at the opening of parliament in January and said he had stressed that the government was in earnest in seeking along with other communities, peaceful and democratic solutions which would meet the demands of fairness and justice.

He had also stressed that it was the government's constitutional goal to maintain the security and stability of every population group and to give everyone a voice in the decisionmaking processes affecting their interests.

"It remains the government's view that the diversity of our population it is neither desirable nor practical to accommodate all our communities in the same manner. [sentence as received] Structures will of necessity differ without necessarily creating less effective or inferior structures."

Mr Botha said he had also stressed that there was an interdependence which had to be accepted on the basis of cooperative-neighborliness (saamewerkende-naasbestaan).

The state president said today he had a number of things he would like to add in the most practical possible way. The Constitution gave him particular responsibility towards the black communities and he could announce that following further negotiations and consultation the government had decided that:

— Full freehold rights be extended to urban blacks;

— Black authorities above local level be established with "much more power" and contact points on matters of common interest;

— The loss of South African citizenship is not the necessary consequence of independence of former homelands;

— The HSRC [Human Science Research Council] be requested to investigate relations at contact level between government departments and the black population.

Mr Botha said that the envisaged black government structures would have to flow from negotiation with the black communities which had permanence outside the national states.

The question of individual freehold rights had also been taken up with the national states which had no objection to the concept in principle. Any future dispensation would have to recognise that South Africa was a country of minorities and that these were entitled to protection of their rights.

That meant self-determination over such issues as culture, community life and education. "The devolution of power will thus have to remain a cornerstone of constitutional development."

A unitary state was unacceptable and would lead to conflict and a serious threat to minority rights.

President Botha said there was ample evidence and everyday examples of the diversity of thought and desires of the different black peoples which made it toally impractical to accommodate them in one political structure. He did not wish to cite examples as this could cause offence, he was, however, prepared to discuss the matter with the leaders of the various parties in the house in private.

It was, however, a tragic fact that blacks were today being encouraged to murder other blacks. It was equally true to say that there was an inherent clash of interests between black and black over a variety of issues — many of these coupled with threats of bloodshed unless they were resolved. It was not a burden or a task to find suitable structures to accommodate these diversities, but a duty.

Mr Botha said he had no hesitation in saying he was in favor of the creation of a responsible middle class of black which would be prepared to protect its possessions.

There was an urbanisation process in South Africa and because of water and land shortage this process had to be deflected from the metropolitan areas by a policy of decentralisation of industries linked with an upgrading of agriculture in the black national states where 50 percent of the best farmland of South Africa was located.

"In this respect I want to address our black people directly," Mr Botha said. "If this agricultural land is properly developed we can feed an additional 25 million and create work for millions more without the disruptive effects of urbanisation to the metrolpoles."

Returning to the issue of relations between the population groups, Mr Botha said this was such an important issue that he was not prepared to leave a single stone unturned.

As a result, he had given certain instructions to government bodies and institutions dealing with matters affecting blacks. Apart from the high priority given the Human Sciences Research Council report, government bodies had to ensure again that black communities were invovled in all socioeconomic decisions affecting them.

"Recognition of human dignity is a prerequisite for decision-making because that is how decisions are influenced by the necessary elements of compassion and understanding."

The governments had been instructed to design orientation programmes aimed at improving attitudes in the execution of their functions.

"These programmes will not be based on fictitious or imaginary problems but on realities revealed by the HSRC report," President Botha said. Furthermore, the commission for administration would be held responsible for the broad coordination or orientation programmes of personnel of all races who had daily contact with blacks.

Finally, Mr Botha said, he wanted to make a serious appeal to the media to make a positive contribution. "There are in the media those who are more interested in circulation than in good relations," he said.

He was not referring to some sickly spirit of obsequiousness sprouting from a guilty conscience. He believed there was unlimited opportunity for all to help build better attitudes but there were mischievous elements who bedevilled rather than aided positive efforts. "Many long and difficult efforts to build good realtions can be destroyed by a single thoughtless act or inaccurate report."

A recent in-depth study into citizenship negotiations had brought more clarity. "For most blacks this is an important issue," Mr Botha said. "The government does not regard the loss of citizenship as a necessary consequence of the independence of a national (black) state."

More autonomy for the national states was essential. "I think it can be said that undoubtedly the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] countries and the national states regard themselves as irrversible political entities." All these issues presented a great challenge which required a strong sense of responsibility from political leaders and their followers.

"Should what I have said here have the support of the leaders of other political parties, I wish to invite them that we may have the special Cabinet committee (on black constitutional development) act in such a manner as the nucleus of a negotiating forum so as to include them (the leaders) to negotiate on a non-party basis with those black leaders who reject violence as a political solution."

"That is my offer. It is for you to accept or reject it."

Leaders were naturally transitory. "It is not the leaders that are the most important. What is important is South Africa, its prosperity, peace, progress and its place as a regional power in the subcontinent," President Botha said.

Term 'Apartheid' Too Negative

MB191008 Johannesburg SAPA in English
951 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] House of Assembly, April 19, SAPA — "Cooperative co-existence" rather than "apartheid" should be the term used to characterise race relations in South Africa, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha said today. Speaking in the debate on his department's budget vote he said he had stated when he became prime minister that the concept "apartheid" in the negative sense of oppression was unacceptable to him.

"It is unfortunately a word that creates a wrong impression of South Africa's internal relations and has become a parrot-cry for our enemies and also those ignorant people who are influenced by them. This is why I prefer to talk of cooperative co-existence."

Mr Botha said this concept stressed the ideals of justice and decency for all without domination, which should be the goal of all reasonable South Africans. "I am determined to continue the process of doing away with all the unpleasant and discriminatory things that cling to the concept of apartheid."

The goals of justice and decency could be achieved only by evolutionary means. "Nelson Mandela even has said that if the ANC came to power developments would have to take place in an evolutionary manner, and if the leader of the opposition were to come to power tomorrow, he too would not be able to achieve what we all desire with a single stroke of the pen."

South Africa faced great challenges and consultation and negotiation would be the task of all who had an unselfish interest in the country's future. Political leaders and their followers had a great responsibility to avoid bitter politicking.

"If we indulge in this we will fail to achieve the justice we desire, with disastrous effects not only for South Africa, but also for our neighbors in southern Africa."

On Western Support for Moscow

MB190916 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0907 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] House of Assembly, April 19, SAPA — It was surprising that there were certain Western leaders who for some inexplicable reason supported Moscow's involvement in South Africa, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha said today. Speaking in commit-

tee on his vote, Mr Botha said he did not know if this was for the sake of political expediency, weakness or trade relations. He firmly believed, however, that there were those population groups in South Africa, who sought peaceful co-existence and who wished to ensure stability in the republic.

President, Foreign Minister Give News Conference

Discuss U.S. Role

MB181927 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1838 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Report on news conference given by State President P.W. Botha and Foreign Minister Pik Botha at the state president's office, Tuynhuys, in Cape Town on 18 April on the "News Focus" program]

[Text]Good evening. A new phase in the intricate political history of South-West Africa/Namibia is to be implemented. The peoples of the country will again receive powers to determine their own affairs to a degree as an interim measure until an internationally acceptable solution can be worked out for the country. This was announced this afternoon by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, in parliament. He said legislative and executive authorities will be reinstituted. They will be empowered to promulgate a bill of rights and establish a constitutional court. Mr Botha stressed, however, that South Africa will retain overall power and continue to negotiate with the international community to find an acceptable solution. During the news conference a few minutes ago, the state president elaborated on his statement to parliament.

[Begin recording] [Botha] The United States gave us their word solemnly on paper that they will stand on this principle that the Cubans must leave Angola in large enough numbers. There must be a process, a process must take place, and unless that happens there cannot be the carrying out of Resolution 435 and we adhere to those promises the United States made. Some other members of the Western Five say they do not accept there is a linkage. We do not say there is a direct linkage, but we say: How can you expect the carrying out of 435 to happen when 20,000 to 30,000 troops are concentrated from a foreign power in Angola without the guarantee that they would leave that country and create peace on the borders of South-West Africa? That is the point.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] if they do not leave, South Africa has repeatedly said it will not implement 435 so therefore ....

[Botha] No, the United States said so. We agreed with them.

[Reporter] The American secretary of state this week said in answer to a question at a press conference that UN Resolution 435 was the only way to resolve the Namibian independence question, and he said that any regime — and I am quoting here from him — any regime that is put in place there other than a regime that flows from the implementation of UN resolution simply has no standing and the South Africans have told us that they agree with that, and I expect them to hold to that commitment.

[Botha] Now in other words, the American secretary of state now wants South Africa to carry the burden of administration in South-West Africa. We must foot the bill and they take their time in carrying out their commitments to bring about independence. That is a funny way of looking at your responsibility. We stand for peace in that area. We want to see Angola come to terms with each other. We want to see the internal parties of Angola come to peace with each other, and we would like to see preparations start for the development of the Ruacana [hydroelectric] scheme, which will mean millions of rands and dollars to Angola and to South-West Africa. And South Africa has a stake in the Ruacana. We provided the capital. Surely we can contribute to the discussions as we are doing. [changes to Afrikaans] Let me just say this straight from the heart about UNTAG [UN Transitional Assistance Group]. UNTAG is part of the peace plan, and UNTAG must be deployed on the northern border. Not the whole UNTAG force, a part must have a holiday and another part must remain at the rest camps — in the camps. UNTAG will cost them dearly.

[Announcer in English] After the state president left the news conference, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, gave South Africa's response to a memoir handed to him by the ambassadors of Canada, West Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States:

[Botha] Now, it says the government of so and so, notes with concern the government of South Africa's consideration [emphasizes previous word "consideration"] of the proposal of some of the Namibian internal parties for a transition government. And then you will see that I deal with this first sentence in my...[change of thought] [words indistinct] They apparently imply that we may not even consider a proposal from those parties, and that, that we cannot accept. Then their message continues: We would regard any unilateral measures taken by the South African Government in relation to the establishment of constitutional bodies and the transfer of power in Namibia to be null and void. No arrangements thay may be established as a result of such measures have any status whatsoever under the UN settlement plan, nor can the South African Government's responsibility to bring about the implementation of the UN plan be delegated to any Namibian party. The only agreed basis for internationally recognized independence for Namibia is UN Security Council Resolution 435 to which the United... [change of thought] to which the so and so government is firmly committed. [laughter from audience] Under the Resolution 435 the constitution for an independent Namibia is to be drafted by representatives of the Namibian people chosen in a free and fair election. The government of the United States considers that any document which purports to be a constitution for an independent Namibia, but which was drafted under procedures other than those provided for in the Resolution 435 would be without effect.

Now, this is the text of the message. The message was delivered to us by the four government and you have handed our response. We believe that we have a right to consider any proposals emanating from any party in South Africa which stands for the peaceful solution of the territory's problems, and we believe that it is unacceptable of any of these four governments to tell my government that we may not even consider — remember, not even consider — they are concerned that we consider. We can't

accept that.

Furthermore, we are not claiming that the National Assembly and the executive committee or council that could be reinstituted is the sole representative of the territory. We are not asking any of these four governments or the world to recognize this as an independent government of South-West Africa. We are making it clear that this is to have more effective and more representative government. This administration will be free to negotiate with SWAPO. They met with SWAPO on a former occasion. Maybe they will meet again. We are encouraging Angola and SWAPO to cease their violence. We are indicating that we will continue to seek an internationally acceptable solution via the international settlement plan. My government can hardly do more. On the one hand we are granting a large measure of internal interim government power to a number of political parties who have support in the territory — I am not saying what support, I am not saying even majority support. And on the other hand we are keeping wide open for achieving an internationally acceptable solution through Cuban withdrawal from Angola. [end recording]

Further Remarks on Namibia

MB181957 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 18 Apr 8

[Text] [Announcer] At a news conference in Cape Town a short while ago the state president discussed international attitudes toward the South-West Africa issue.

[Begin recording] [P.W. Botha] What puzzles me is that on the one hand we are being told that we are illegally in South-West Africa. On a few nights ago the American secretary of state said so. I heard him saying that South Africa is illegally in South-West Africa/Namibia. Now if we are illegally there, how can you expect us to continue with the government of the territory? And if we want to hand over the government of the territory then some Western countries say, no, do not move. I do not understand this logic.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President is there any time limit on how long this government will function.

[Botha] The government will come into power after the South African Government is satisfied that the necessary legislative and administrative powers have been granted to them and I think that after a certain limited time they propose to go to the country. There is constitutional council which they propose and I do not think it will have any meaning to go to the electorate without a proper drawn up constitution which they can lay before the electorate. [end video]

[Announcer] The Multi-Party Conference [MPC] of South-West Africa has expressed its general satisfaction with the implementation of the transitional government for the territory. Speaking at a news conference after their arrival in Windhoek this evening, members of the MPC made it clear that they will not for one day sit in a government that has no real power. Their impression after the talks with the state president was that they would have real power.

Commentary Notes 'Superfluous' U.S. Warnings

MB191106 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Warnings from the British and American Governments to South Africa to abide by plans for an internationally acceptable independence settlement for South-West Africa are superfluous. There is no intention of repeating the Rhodesian mistake and granting independence unilaterally to the territory.

South Africa is well aware that the arena of international politics has become too crowded, that the West's concern with South-West Africa runs too deep for such a venture to be embarked upon. Western fears that the territory would yesterday be placed on a course to UDI [Unilateral Declaration of Independence] were therefore unfounded, even naive.

As always, when the independence process reaches deadlock of some kind, South Africa has in the recent past again been accused of intransigence. Yet it was South Africa that once again got things moving. The withdrawal of the last security forces from southern Angola on Wednesday and the state president's announcement of an interim central government for the territory were designed precisely to facilitate the development of an international settlement plan.

After all, South Africa accepted Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council well before even SWAPO did, some 5 years ago, and President Botha yesterday repeated that commitment. That the final withdrawal of South African forces has taken place more than a year later than provided for by the Lusaka agreement was caused by the inability of the other side to honor the agreement. The blame for that rested squarely on SWAPO and its host, the Angolan Government — specifically, its FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces, just as they must bear the responsibility for maintaining the one major stumbling block on the way to independence — the massive Cuban presence in Angola.

For its part, South Africa has — in the words of the chief of the defense force, General Viljoen — once again placed a new card on the table. Despite the military risk it entails, South Africa has withdrawn its contingent to the joint monitoring commission, for the sake of a possible political solution.

If anything, therefore, it is leaning over backward to facilitate negotiations on a Cuban withdrawal, about which agreement will have to be reached before there can be progress towards implementing Resolution 435.

Smoothing progress towards a solution of the long drawn-out dispute is no less the aim of the announcement on the formation of an interim central government. Ethnic differences, the intensity of the international polemic, and, not least, divisive and destabilizing effect of SWAPO's campaign of intimidation and terrorism have torn the people apart.

The need for a central authority to manage the common interests of the different unities effectively has become more urgent.

Shortcomings in the system under which the administrator-general had complete authority have been evident for some time.

That South-West Africa should become independent as soon as possible has been reaffirmed repeatedly by Pretoria, but its responsibility for the territory and its people cannot be abdicated. Hence the express undertaking that the security of that stricken country will be guranteed, and the decision to assist it further along the road to self-government.

Commentary Hails Shultz' Policy Support

MB181258 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "The United States and South Africa"]

[Text] Secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, has strongly reaffirmed American support for constructive engagement. A stand all the more welcome for having been made at a time when the policy was under attack. In a major speech in Washington, Mr Shultz gave prominence to two particular current determinants of the regional situation to which critics generally turn a blind eye. One was that South Africa had experienced more change in the past 4 years than the previous 30. The other was that as the powerhouse of southern Africa, it was the axis of the whole region's economy and infrastructure.

While noting all this however, Mr Shultz expressed certain criticisms of this country in a form that South Africans, even if they recognize it as a gesture to domestic opinion, cannot accept. If anything has typified the approach of the Reagan administration to South and southern Africa up to now, it has been a willingness to formulate policies that conform to the realities of the region. That will be a hard course to maintain, especially when the complex realities are simply ignored by opposition politicians who find it more profitable to strike poses that impress an uniformed local electorate. Just how much pressure such poses generate may be deduced from the fact that more than 20 anti-South African bills are now pending in Congress.

That the administration steadfastly refuses to give in to vote catching temptations is therefore cause for considerable gratification in this country, that it is in America's interests to continue with the policy of constructive engagement, as Mr Shultz pointed out, does not lessen the certainty that almost any alternative administration would by now at least (?have) diluted it greatly to South Africa's detriment. At the same time it must be clear to the Americans that the gestures that are being made through the anti-South African activists are not acceptable. There is a growing tendency manifested not only in the congressional bills, but in official statements to adopt a prescriptive attitude on specific legislation in this country.

More and more South Africa is being told that this or that law will have to be repealed or amended. No government in the world, regardless of its circumstances, would tolerate such interference. South Africa is committed to reforms in the constitutional, social, and economics spheres, but those reforms will be dictated by the needs and aspirations of its own people. The decisions on specific changes will be taken through negotiation among the leaders of the groups that would be affected. They will not be taken at the behest of any foreign power, and if reforms are welcomed abroad, that is no more than a bonus.

Freedom, peace, and progress in Southern Africa, the goal of constructive engagement, as spelled out by Mr Shultz, are also South Africa's aims, both for itself and for the region. They can best be achieved through cooperation among the governments here and in the West. Cooperation on the basis of respect for the sovereignty of each state.

KwaNdebele Area To Gain 'Independence' in 1986

MB181315 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] KwaNdebele is to gain independence at the end of next year. This has been announced in the KwaNdebele legislative assembly in Siyabuswa by Chief Minister Simon Sikosana. Mr Sikosana also announced that work on the new capital at (Zweisterhoek) had begun and that it will be known as Mhlanga.

The Ekangala industrial area will be completely incorporated into KwaNdebele. Mr Sikmosana said that with the date set for independence the road to developemnt was wide open.

Minister on Independence

MB191000 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0823 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Cape Town, April 19, SAPA — The South African Government welcomed the "enthusistic and positive" attitude of Kwandebele towards independence, the minister of co-operation, development and education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said in a statement today. He was reacting to yesterday's announcement by the homelands chief minister, Mr Simon Skosana, that the territory would take independence next year.

Dr Viljoen said the government actively pursued independence for national states. A committee under the chairmanship of the director general of co-operation and development was already busy with preparations for Kwandebele's independence. The date on which this would take place had however not been finalised by the South African Government.

Unrest in Uitenhage Area; 5 Killed in East Cape

MB190703 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Unrest has hit a white area of Uitenhage for the first time. According to police reports, two Transvaal men were confronted by a crowd in Middle Street near Langa township yesterday, and one of the men was set alight. He is in a critical but stable condition in hospital, and has been identified as Erasmus Jacobs of Vanderbijlpark.

The second man, whose name has been given as Carel Van Der Mescht, is reported to have been uninjured. Mr Jacobs was apparently pulled from his car, doused with petrol, and set alight,

sustaining 90 percent burns. There is a heavy police presence in Uitenhage, but the situation is said to be calm after the incident.

Meanwhile, another five people have been killed in widespread political violence in eastern Cape townships. At dispatch, three people have been shot and killed in what witnesses describe as a police ambush. Residents in the area say about 10 police officers, hiding under leaves and branches in a garbage truck, stopped in the township and opened fire when residents surrounded the vehicle.

Police have confirmed the deaths but not the ambush. In Port Elizabeth's Kwazakhele township, the bodies of two men aged 17 and 22 have been found beside blazing street barricades. Authorities say they died of burns, and are apparently the latest victims in a series of attacks on moderates by militants

The deaths bring to 17 the number of people killed in unrest this week. Police also report violence in several other areas of the Cape province, as well as in townships around Johannesburg.

Uitenhage Commission Continues Investigation

MB180820 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0804 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Uitenhage, April 18, SAPA — Seventeen of the 20 people who died in the Uitenhage shooting sustained wounds in the back of their bodies, according to post mortem findings handed in as evidence before the Kannemeyer Commission of inquiry today. Of the 20 people, 17 sustained shotgun wounds and three suffered bullet wounds. Four of the people hit by shotgun rounds sustained multiple pellet injuries.

Ten of the 20 sustained brain wounds, according to the post mortems, conducted by Dr Ivor Ralph Lang, Dr Benjamin Tucker, Dr Willem Eduard Verschuur, and Dr Wendy Pauline Orr.

ZAMBIA

Government on New Zealand's Rugby Tour of RSA

MB181318 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] The Zambian Government has described the decision by the New Zealand Rugby Union to send a national team to racist South Africa as unfortunate. Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia relayed the government's official reaction when he met the Zambian high commissioner to Australia, Jason Mfula, at cabinet office in Lusaka today. Mr Mfula is also accredited to New Zealand.

Mr Mundia urged the New Zealand Rugby Union to cancel the tour, which has been opposed by the New Zealand Government and the international community. He commended the Labor government of Prime Minister David Lange for opposing the tour and the Australian Government for refusing players transit visas.

ANC Warns of Violence

HK171540 Hong Kong AFP in English 1514 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Lusaka, April 17 (AFP) — The African National Congress (ANC) today warned that violence could escalate in South Africa if the planned New Zealand Rugby Union tour goes ahead.

The safety of the all-black team could not be guaranteed in South Africa a spokesman for ANC, the main underground anti-apartheid organisation, said here today.

"There is now a civil war situation in South Africa and a lot of violence," he said, urging the New Zealand Rugby Union (NZRU) to reconsider their decision, announced in Wellington today, because "we cannot guarantee safety for them."

The decision was a disappointment to ANC, especially in view of the weight of opposition from sports bodies inside South Africa. And ANC would organise demonstrations during the tour he said.

He urged the New Zealand Government to continue to oppose the tour, saying: "We hope it will continue its efforts to stop the tour because our people are angry and fighting the apartheid regime and anyone who gets there on the apartheid side is likely to get hurt."

Independence Party, Tanzania Issue Communique

MB180826 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] The first meeting of the coordinating committee of the protocol of cooperation between the United National Independence Party, UNIP, and Tanzania's Chama Cha Mapinduzi, CCM, has urged both parties to ensure that joint economic ventures undertaken by the two countries operate despite economic setbacks. A joint communique issued at the end of a 2-day meeting of the two parties at (Kitawandiwe) in Zanzibar, said yesterday it is necessary that UNIP and the Tanzanian party ensure the ventures continue to operate because of the strategic economic importance attached to them.

The communique said both parties should take concrete measures to reactivate and deepen the relations between the mass organizations of both parties, so that the fraternal relations existing between them may be extended to grass roots level. The Zambia-Tanzania joint economic ventures include the great Uhuru railway linking the two countries, the Tanzania-Zambia pipeline, Zambia-Tanzania road services, and the great highway connecting the two countries.